The Centre Reporter.

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CAPITOL GOSSIP

TARIFF DIFFICULTIES TO BE ADJUSTED IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Germany's Discriminations May Lead to a Tariff War.—Retaliation Necessary by the United States.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—It is fortunate for the country that the present administration is free from jingoism. If it were not there would be a certainty of an immediate tariff war between the United States and the countries which have followed the lead of Germany in excluding American cattle and meat, professedly on hygienic grounds, and grave danger of war of a more murderous nature. Although Secretaries Gresham and Carlisle have been confined to their homes by sickness for the greater part of the last week they have not escaped the pressure brought to bear on them by the jingoists, to retaliate upon those nations—Germany, France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Denmark—by imposing the ten per cent. additional duty authorized by law upon all imports brought to the United States in vessels sailing under the flag of a nation that discriminates against American products. This may eventually be done, there are several reasons why the administration has no desire to do it unless compelled by circumstances. First, it is believed that a European combination has been formed for the express purpose of trying to force a tariff war in order to cripple the rapidly growing foreign trade of the United States; second, the Treasury is in no condition to lose the revenue which must necessarily be lost by a tariff war with the countries named; third, the struggling business interests of this country could ill afford at this time the entire loss of the trade of those countries, which would almost certainly follow retaliation on the part of this country, and lastly, these countries all declare that they are not discriminating, but are only actuated by a desire to preserve the health of their citizens. Secretary Gresham believes in exhausting diplomatic remedies before resorting to retaliation; but if retaliation is resorted to it will be carried out thoroughly and in the end we shall not be losers.

The Republican editors who have jumped on Secretary Gresham because of his reported efforts to get the government of Great Britain to settle its boundary dispute with Venezuela by arbitration have simply shown their ignorance. Every administration since that of President Arthur has endeavored to bring about this arbitration, and in keeping up the effort Secretary Gresham is not introducing anything new, but merely endorsing a policy which has been supported by four of his predecessors—Frelinghuysen, Bayard, Blaine and Foster,—and which is creditable to him in every respect.

There is common sense in the concluding words of a statemeut made by Assistant Secretary Curtis, of the Treasury, denying the sensational statements sent out from Washington about the Treasury being embarrassed by reason of delay in the delivery of the gold purchased by the late issue of bonds. Those words, which follow, are especially commended to those Democrats who are fond of getting their news from Repnblican or assistant Republican papers: "The prosperity of the country will be greatly hastened when some effective method is formed of checking these alarming articles written by newspaper correspondents and newsgatherers who are willing to sacrifice the truth and their own consciences—if they have any—to create a cheap sensation, and play upon the feelings of an already overwrought public."

Chairman Sayers, of the House Appropriations committee, closes his analysis of the appropriations made by the Fifty-Third Congress with the following: "To have checked the biennial bill ion dollar pace set by the Fifty-First Congress is an achievement in itself. To have done not only that, but to have reduced the appropriations of the Congress below the billion mark is a triumph vast in its proportions and significant of a return to economical and honest government."

The first fight in the ranks of Republicans of the Fifty-Fourth Congress is already on, the principals being Reed and Cannon. The row began over the Crisp complimentary resolution adopted by the last House. Mr. Cannon asked Mr. Reed to offer that resolution and when he declined said he would do it himself, and he did. He also made a few cutting remarks to Reed about his churlishness. The row has grown since then, and although Reed's election to the Speakership seems assured, Cannon is said to be engaged in raising obstructions thereto and to be not without hope that a combination can be formed to beat him.

Ex-Speaker Crisp, who is a silver man and one of the commissioners who will go to the monetary conference, if there be one held, says: "I have been greatly encouraged by recent indications of a change of sentiment in Europe towards silver, and I have strong hopes that if another conference shall be held practical results may be obtained. I would rejoice to see the silver question eliminated from the Presidential campaign."

Fined by the Court.

The Bellefonte poor finances are in a sadly demoralized condition, and the taxation is a severe burden on the town. The finances are in such a shape that the bills contracted are seldom paid. Some time ago the Danville insane asylum obtained judgments against the poor overseer of Bellefonte borough for sums aggregating almost one thousand dollars. Repeated efforts were made by the attorneys for the asylum to have the overseers pay the judgment, but all efforts were in vain. Finally a writ of attachment was issued to the sheriff to bring the overseer before the court and this they also ignored. The whole thing resulted in both the overseers being brought into court on a charge of contempt and they were fined by Judge Love $50 each; the fine, however, to be revoked if the judgment is paid off within five days. The asylum has refused to take inmates from Bellefonte, owing to difficulty in receiving their remuneration.

An Old Relic.

The other day Clement Dale, Esq., of Bellefonte, was looking over some papers that belonged to his father, the late Christian Dale, and found an old book having in it a temperance pledge. It was written on the 2nd day of February 1850, about 45 years ago. Among the 450 signers were Christian Dale and all his sons, Moses Thompson, George Jack, J. H. Rankin and Geo. Boal. It takes in part of Nittany and Penns Valleys and is certainly an interesting list of names, the majority of whom have passed to the spirit world. At the end of some of the names is the word "broken" signifying that they couldn't stand the pressure and broke over. Thus we see that in all ages men and women have been fighting the great curse of the human race. About half of the signers of the above pledge are ladies.—*Gazette.*

Esherites Dumped in the Snow.

The arrest of the Hoover brothers at Union township, Snyder county, by the Esherites, attracted a large number of people to court last week to hear the trial. It appears that the Esherites wanted to take possession of the Hoover church, built by the Hoovers, who are Dubsites. The Esherites made a move to enter the church and take possession; but the Hoovers and their friends were there to prevent it, and the result was a seat in the snow for the Esherites. This caused the arrest of the Hoovers. The court found them not guilty and divided the costs.

Willing to Gamble On It.

The Bellefonte *Gazette* of last week records the instance of a subscriber who received the paper for a year and then suddenly discovered that he had not subscribed for it and wrote: "stop my paper. Did not subscribe for it. Am going away." This is not a rare occurrence connected with running a newspaper, and the *Gazette* thusly comments on it. "This is the kind of gall some fellows spill out on editors. We do not wish the subscriber any bad luck, but if such fellows get to heaven there is hardly any use in keeping up the fires in hell."

For Worthy Veterans.

Pensioners hereabout will be gratified to learn that the commissioner of pensions has made the statement that the act recently passed by congress providing that all persons on the pension rolls at less than six dollars per month should be raised to that amount affected about 40,000 old soldiers. He added that it was unnecessary for pensioners of this class to file applications for increase, as the bureau would take prompt action in adjusting their claims.

A severe rheumatic pain in the left shoulder had troubled Mr. J. H. Loper, a well-known druggist of Des Moines, Iowa, for over six months. At times the pain was so severe that he could not lift anything. With all he could do he could not get rid of it until he applied Chamberlain's Pain Balm. "I only made three applications of it," he says, "and have since been free from all pain." He now recommends it to persons similarly afflicted. It is for sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville.

—A storm coat this weather is almost necessary if you wish to be comfortable. There is a big assortment at Lewins', Bellefonte, and a sale made by him is bound to be satisfactory.

THEY SAY IT WAS BUTTER.

Chemist Frear Claims that He Was Not Deceived by an Imitation.

In reply to the statements and affidavits made by Armour & Co. and Mr. Palm, of Meadville, that the packages receiving prizes as pure butter at the recent meeting of the State Dairymen's association, were actually butterine, the committee on awards have on file a letter from Mr. Palm certifying that he furnished a correct sample of the material. The committee have also an affidavit from the secretary of the association that he personally sent under seal to the State College the same sample, and an affidavit from Dr. Frear, chemist of the Board of Agriculture, that he supervised an analysis of the sample and that it was undoubtedly butter.

THE question is, was it butter or was it oleomargerine. If it was oleo then it was very good butter. There is a paradox here, sure.

The Canal to Be Abandoned.

The old Pennsylvania canal, the forerunner of the present magnificent system of steel rails is to be abandoned by the Pennsylvania Railrord company. The old water way, once so serviceable, has outlived its usefulness. The total deficiency of the company is $160,216. From year to year, for years, the canal has been steadily diminished until it finally shows a burdensome loss. Starting at Columbia, on the Susquehanna, the Pennsylvania canal branches out north and northeasterly, extending to Clark's Ferry, Newton Hamilton, Northumberland, Nanticoke ank Lock Haven, penetrating the important Wyoming coal region.

Catholics Must Leave the Lodges.

Archbishop Corrigan has sent to every Priest in the State of New York the following letter: "A recent decree of the holy office, confirmed by the sovereign pontiff, instructs the bishops of the United States to advise the faithful committed to their charge against affiliation with societies known as the Odd Fellows, the Sons of Temperance and the Knights of Pythias, with the further injunction that if Catholics, after such admonition, persist in their connection with any of these societies and will not give up membership therein, they cannot receive the sacraments."

Hastings First Choice for '96.

Of the Republicans in the Legislature a poll which is published in the Telegraph shows the following preferences for President to succeed President Cleveland.

Hastings, 39, Reed, 19, Allison, 2, Cameron, 1, Depew, 1, McKinley, 20, Harrison, 7, Quay, 1, Sherman, 1.

Many Senators and members declined to be quoted; but Governor Hastings is apparently a favorite as first choice.

A Bill Board Swindle.

Farmers are being caught on the bill-board privilege racket. Two men paint a sign on the farmer's fence and give him a few dollars to guarantee them that no one else will be permitted to paint signs over them. The farmer is asked to sign a receipt acknowledging the payment of the money in order that they can return the same to their employer. The receipt which he signs turns out to be a promissory note for $200 or $500, as the case may be.

Thin Fires are the Best.

The Scientific American is authority for the statement, based on actual test, that the best results from steam boilers and furnaces are obtained from thin fires. On a cold morning many people load up their furnaces with coal, hoping thereby to get quicker and more heat. A thin fire would serve them much better and far more economically. The only time when heavy coaling is needed is when a fire is to be kept over night.

Was Settled.

The question of admitting women as lay delegates to the Annual and General Conferences, which has vexed the Methodist Episcopal church for years, was settled so far as the Baltimore Conference was concerned by a decision to exclude the fair sex, the vote standing 116 to 65.

Beautiful Venus.

Venus is now the evening star, and can be seen every evening in the southwestern sky when there are no clouds. Venus will grow brighter and brighter until August 14th, and will cease to be the evening star on September 19th.

—Owing to the fact that Lyon & Co., of Bellefonte, must make room for a large stock of spring goods, they now offer their entire winter stock at such prices never before heard of in this county. See their advertisement in another column on page five.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER, $1.50

LIST OF JURORS

DRAWN FOR THE APRIL TERM OF COURT.

Is Your Name on the List?—Drawn by the New Board of Jury Commissioners—M. F. Riddle Appointed Clerk.

On Monday the new board of jury commissioners, elected last fall, met at the court house for the purpose of drawing grand and traverse jurors for the coming April term of court.

The new board is composed of Mr. Joseph Hoy, Democrat, of Marion township, and ex-commissioner John D. Decke, Republican, of Potter township. They proceeded to business at once and elected Matthew Riddle, of Pleasant Gap, as clerk. The following is the list of jurors drawn for the April court, beginning on the 4th Monday, the 22nd day of April, 1895.

GRAND JURORS.

John Deitz, Howard twp.
Thomas Mayes, South Philipsburg.
P. W. Barnhart, Boggs.
Clarence Gladfelter, Liberty.
Alfred Jones, Philipsburg.
F. Potts Green, Bellefonte.
David Gingerich, Huston.
C. R. Graham, Snow Shoe.
Thomas Burns, Huston.
George Eckel, Ferguson.
Lot Struble, Spring.
Alleve Keller, Burnside.
Jacob Krumrine, College.
David Sowers, Gregg.
A. A. Schenck, Howard Boro.
A. J. Graham, Philipsburg.
John C. Miller, Bellefonte.
Thomas Doyle, Philipsburg.
John Hagan, Gregg.
Jonathan Packer, Boggs.
Benner W. Way, Benner.
Chas. Sharpless, Philipsburg.
W. L. Steel, Bellefonte.
Jacob Emerick, Penn.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

C. Wesley Corman, Benner.
John C. Henderson, Huston.
Elmer Straub, Spring.
Geo. Wolf, Philipsburg.
P. A. Sellers, Patton.
Sam'l Bruss, Potter.
H. M. McCracken, Ferguson.
Milton Peters, Unionville.
W. W. Royer, Potter.
Ellsworth Townsend, Philipsburg.
Emanuel Geiswite, Miles.
D. B. Malone, Boggs.
Frank Lubridy, Snow Shoe.
Ellery Stanton, Rush.
L. B. Bathurst, Unionville.
Sam'l Shirk, Spring.
Dan'l Boyer, Boggs.
R. J. Haynes, Jr., Snow Shoe.
Geo. W. McWilliams, Ferguson.
Alexander Harpster, Patton.
H. E. Duck, Millheim.
Reuben Wagner, Howard twp.
E. E. Millard, Snow Shoe.
John Hoffman, South Philipsburg.
Wm. T. Speer, Bellefonte.
Geo. Tibbins, College.
John D. Barger, Rush.
D. E. Dunlap, Rush.
A. G. Archey, Ferguson.
R. E. Munson, Philipsburg.
W. T. Twitmire, Bellefonte.
James Barnes, Philipsburg.
H. D. Yerger, Bellefonte.
John Hagan, Howard twp.
J. C. McCloskey, Liberty.
John B. Mattern, Patton.
John Gerbrick, Jr., Spring.
Geo. O. Benner, Potter.
Sam'l Cross, Philipsburg.
Jacob S. Moyer, Penn.
A. W. Reese, Worth.
R. C. Gilliland, Snow Shoe.
R. D. Foreman, Centre Hall.
John Ward, Half Moon.
Geo. T. Bush, Bellefonte.
Benjamin Gentzel, Spring.
Irvin Wise, Walker.
D. D. Hennick, Gregg.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Henry Milcher, Worth.
John Dawson, Spring.
Calvin Zimmerman, Milesburg.
Burton Poorman, Spring.
C. C. Bell, Bellefonte.
John Gettig, Harris.
John A. Rupp, College.
F. E. Naginey, Bellefonte.
Geo. W. Miller, Benner.
A. J. Hassinger, College.
Ira C. Johnson, Marion.
Elias Krumrine, Penn.
Owen Hancock, Philiipsburg.
David Harshberger, Walker.
Frank Haines, Haines.
Wm. Gardner, Marion.
Sam'l Charles, Boggs.
A. A. Frank Millheim.
Robert Kinkaid, Philipsburg.
Wm. Solt, Marion.
Sam'l Brugger, Unionville.
Roland Leitch, Liberty.
W. J. Krape, Haines.
A. W. Smith, Philipsburg.
C. M. Sellers, Patton.
J. K. Hosterman, Miles.
Robert Cole, Bellefonte.
J. A. Aikens, Bellefonte.
Jonathan Harter, Millheim.
Henry Brown, Walker.
Thomas Thomas, Howard twp.
Lewis Aikey, Boggs.
Wm. Fulton, Walker.
Lewis Mensch, Haines.
Thomas Perdue, Spring.
Emanuel Cronemiller, Haines.

NOTE—In issuing notice to jurors a clerical error was made for traverse jurors, for the second week, to attend court the 1st Monday in May. Instead they are to serve on the 5th Monday of April, the 29th, 1895.

New Lottery Law.

The last measure signed by the president Monday was the "anti-lottery bill." The measure is a brief one of but four sections, the most important of which is the first. This specifies that "any person who shall cause to be brought within the United States from abroad, for the purpose of disposing of the same, or deposited in or carried by the mails of the United States, or carried from one state to another in the United States," any lottery ticket, "or shall cause any advertisement of such lottery" to be brought into the United States, or transferred from one state to another, shall be punished for the first offense by imprisonment for no more than two years or by a fine of no more than $1,000, or both, and in the second and after offense by such imprisonment only.

Warning to All Lovers.

A warning to lovers was given at McKeesport on Saturday by Alderman McMarlin. Several days ago A. Delacour, a grocer, made information against Frank Morris, a popular young society gentleman, charging him wit h the breaking of a rocking chair. At the hearing it developed that young Morris called at the Delacour residence a week or two ago to see Miss Delacour, a pretty little blonde, and during the evening attempted to seat himself on the arms of a n already occupied rocker. The rocker could not stand the additional weight and broke hence the suit.

Miss Delacour did not think that damage was sufficiently great for a suit, and so testified before the alderman. Mr. Delacour, however, could not see it in that light, and desired that Morrison be punished. The alderman assessed a fine of $1.00 and costs upon the defendant.

Capturing Deer.

The woodsmen at Samuel E. Heeter's lumber camp, near Ely's mill, caught a young deer last Saturday. The Ridgway Advocate says the snow in the woods is so deep and the crust of such a nature that a deer will break through, while a man can easily walk over the hard surface, and the deer, if once they get away from a beaten path, are easily captured alive. Al. Goodwin also caught one of the animals last week and has it housed in his wood shed. Mr. Heeter has his captive in the barn with some calves and it is already becoming accustomed to its new life.—Lock Haven *Express.*

Away With Them.

There are nine classes of people who are no good to a town. First, those who go out of town to do their trading; second those opposing improvements; third, those who prefer a quiet town to one of push and business, fourth, those who imagine they own their town; fifth, those who think business can be done without advertising; sixth, those who deride public spirited men; seventh, those who oppose every movement that does not originate with themselves; eighth, those who oppose every public enterprise that does not benefit themselves; ninth those who seek to injure the credit of a fellow townsman.

Received a License.

On Tuesday Judge Love disposed of the balance of the license applicants held over for further consideration, among them being James Reish, who was granted for the hotel at Potters Mills. For a number of years this house has been without license, and has been closed. James will leave the farm and take possession of the hotel on April 1st, and his brother John will continue on the farm.

China—Japan War Ended.

Japan appears to have got all she wanted and much more than she originally demanded of China. The independence of Corea is assured, to begin with. Formosa is to be ceded to Japan. Japan is to exercise extra-territorial jurisdiction in China, but China is to have none in Japan. Japan is to hold the forts at the entrance of the Gulf of Pechili for a term of years, to secure the execution of the treaty. And finally, China is to pay to Japan an indemnity of $250,000,000 in gold. There has been no such fruitful war as this for many years.

—Don't shiver; get one of those good storm coats at Lewin's, Bellefonte, and be comfortable. Low price.

—The Lady's Dress Shoe, with patent leather tip we offer at 99 cents is a hummer.—G. O. Benner.

NEW LIBEL MEASURE.

Giving the Offending Journal a Chance to Retract.

In the House a bill was introduced by Mr. Fow, of Philadelphia, amending the libel law. Its provisions are:

That before any suit shall be brought for publication of a libel in any newspaper in this state the aggrieved party shall, at least three days before filing or serving the complaint in such suit, serve notice on the publisher or publishers of said newspaper at their principal office, specifying the statements which he or they allege to be false and defamatory. If it shall appear on trial that the said article was published in good faith, that its falsity was due to mistake or misapprehension of the facts, and that a full and fair retraction of any statement therein alleged to be erroneous was published in the next regular issue of such newspaper, or in case of daily papers within three days after such mistake was brought to the knowledge of such publisher in as conspicuous place and type as was the article complained of, then the plaintiff in such cases shall recover only actual damages.

Provided, however, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to the case of any libel against any candidates for a public office in this State unless the retraction of the charge is made editorially in a conspicuous manner at least three days before the election in case such libelous article was published in a daily paper; and in case such libelous article published in a weekly paper at least ten days before the election.

Celery for Rheumatism.

It is said that no class suffer more with rheumatism than the farmers, and yet the remedy for this dread disease is, or should be, right at hand. If celery were eaten more freely sufferers from rheumatism would be comparatively few. It is a mistaken idea that cold and damp produce the disease; they simply develop it. When celery is eaten largely an alkaline blood is the result, and where this exists there can be neither rheumatism or gout. It should not only be eaten raw, but cooked. Cut it into small pieces and boil till soft in as little water as possible. Add to this a little rich milk, thicken slightly with flour and season with butter, pepper and salt. The tender leaves and small ends of the stalks which are usually thrown away, should be used in soups; cut fine and use for vegetable soup, or dry the large leaves, crumble them to powder and use for seasoning for other soups. And no part of the celery may be wasted.

Does This Mean You?

"The Saunterer" in the Altoona *Tribune* gets off some good things and here is one of them: The man who spends not less than $20 a year for tobacco complained yesterday that he could not afford to take a daily or weekly newspaper, or a monthly magazine. "They cost too much," he exclaimed. "I wouldn't mind paying fifty cents a year for a real good paper, but I draw the line at that. If I can't get one for that sum I'll do without." And then he walked into a handy pool room, which had a bar attachment, and dropped two or three dollars. In the meantime his children are growing up with vacant minds, and since they find few attractions at home are rapidly learning the lessons of the street.

Perhaps you would not think so, but a very large proportion of diseases in New York, comes from carelessness about catching cold," says Dr. Cyrus Edson. "It is such a simple thing and so common that very few people, unless it is a case of pneumonia, pay any attention to a cold. There are a great many cases of catarrh and consumption which have their origin in this neglect of the simplest precaution of every day life. The most sensible advice is, when you have one, get rid of it as soon as possible. By all means do not neglect it." Dr. Edson does not tell you how to cure a cold but we will. Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It will relieve the lungs, aid expectoration, open the secretions and soon effect a permanent cure. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville.

Suicide at Philipsburg.

On Tuesday afternoon a young colored man named James Rector, committed suicide in a stable at Philipsburg, by shooting himself through the heart with a revolver. No cause was assigned for the deed. He was to have married a young lady next week.

—Lewins, Bellefonte, has the finest selection of Winter Suits in this part of the state. They go at prices that are a sacrifice. All styles and grades and at such figures that defy competition, and that is the why of his immense trade in clothing.

THE NEWS.

The oil and coal fields in Mexico will be worked by the International Oil Refining Company of Chicago.——An upheaval of the earth in the Pacific Ocean March 2nd, was reported by vessels at San Francisco.——At San Jose, Cal., the Barron will contest for the two million dollar estate of Edward Barron was closed with a verdict in favor of the contestee, George Barron, who was disinherited by his father, the property being bequeathed to Edward Barron's second wife, Eva Rose Barron.——The four-story building at 255 South Second street, Philadelphia, occupied by G. Walker Kelly and Co., furniture agents, and Al Zugsmith, manufacturer of jewelry boxes, was gutted by fire loss; about $12,000.——It is rumored that Dr. Otto von Mueller, formerly of Kansas City, has murdered his wife at Crocow, Poland, and has been arrested.——Smallpox prevails in parts of Missouri and Kentucky.——Rev. Elijah Teller was torn to pieces by wild animals in Logan county, W. Va.——M. O. Sullivan, a postal clerk, was arrested in Philadelphia, charged with rifling letters.

At Nashville the Supreme Court sentenced Matthew Calloway, colored, to be hanged on April 20th, at Columbia, for the murder of James Waters, colored. Mary Waters, wife of the victim, who was indicted on the charge of aiding and abetting in the crime, was sentenced to imprisonment for life.——At Malamazoo, Mich., Lieutenant Governor Milnes was nominated by the Republicans to succeed in the House of Representatives Julius C. Currows, lately elected to the United States Senate.——Three firemen were fatally injured by a train at Detroit.——Mrs. Eliza Cowen and her three children, of Northfield, O., were poisoned by eating fried beef.——M. B. Waldo, who was cashier of the People's Bank at Fostoria, O., up to the time of its failure was arrested, charged with being short $8,000 in his accounts.——Fire broke out on the United States transport Fern, off Cape Cod at night. Within a few feet of the fire were stored four hundred pounds of smokeless powder. The heroic efforts of the crew, however, saved the ship.——The long senatorial contest in Idaho finally terminated in the re-election of Senator George L. Shoup.——Near Beverly, W. Va., Charles Slavin shot and killed Ham Collins in a fight.——The steamship Istrian arrived at Newport News from Bermuda, after a rough voyage.——At Lexington, Va., the grand jury indicted C. M. Figgatt, late cashier of the Bank of Lexington, for embezzlement, and also R. K. Goodwin, bookkeeper, for making false entries, and C. W. Irvine for receiving money, knowing his bank account to be overdue.

The Rev. J. Hoffman Batten, publisher of a religious paper in Asbury Park, was arrested on the charge of libeling the mayor of the town.——O. P. Wilkins, released a few days ago from the Minnesota penitentiary, and Charles W. Crawford, a youth of nineteen years, entered the State Bank at Adel, Iowa, shot S. M. Leach, the cashier, secured a few hundred dollars and escaped from the town, pursued by a crowd. Wilkins took refuge in a barn, which was fired. He was forced out and a fight followed in which he was shot dead. The other robber was captured. Several men were wounded.——Mrs. Ballington Booth, of the Salvation Army, was granted permission by Judge Ferris, of Cincinnati, to perform the marriage ceremony.—The trial of Perry Coffey at Winston, N. C., for the murder of his brother, was postponed because Joseph Roberts, the most important witness for the State, was found dead.——The first annual meeting of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealer's Association, was held in Philadelphia.——A strike involving from twelve to seventeen thousand miners is on in the Pittsburg district, the operators having refused the sixty-nine cent rate demanded by the men.

The bill to grant woman suffrage in Massachusetts was defeated in the lower house of the legislature.——Ten thousand railroad miners in the Pittsburg district struck for an advance of fourteen cents an hour.——Fire destroyed the J. B. Watham & Co.'s distillery at Louisville, Ky. Loss, $75,000.——By an explosion of natural gas in Anderson, Ind., a block of business houses valued at $75,000 was destroyed.——An incendiary fire at Kinston, N. C., destroyed twenty-five buildings, twelve being stores. Loss, $40,000; insurance, $10,000. Last week Kingston had a $200,000 fire, with insurance of $90,000.——A distinct earthquake shock lasting several seconds was felt at Wilson, N. C. Buildings were shaken but no damage done.——Wyatt Mayberry, colored, went to church and locked his three children up in the house in Brenham, Texas. The house caught fire and the oldest child, aged seven years, escaped by climbing out of the window. The two youngest were burned to death.——Crawford M. Kendrick and his brother Charles, who stood high in business circles in St. Louis, got out of town, leaving many debts behind.

TRAIN WRECKED IN GEORGIA.

A Mother and Daughter Killed, and Others Hurt.

The Florida vestibule train going south at the rate of fifty miles an hour struck a tampered switch and was wrecked at Scotland, Ga. The train consisted of three Pullman cars, first and second-class coaches, mail and express car. Every one of these was derailed. The Pullman and first and second-class coaches were thrown on their sides. One of the coaches were occupied by the Roland Reed theatrical company and the other had a full complement of passengers.

Mrs. C. W. Subers, of Pickens, Miss., with ticket to Ocala, Fla., and her five-year-old daughter were killed.

Roland Reed had his leg and back injured, Miss Mary Myers, New York, was severely wrenched in the back and shoulder. Neither was severely hurt.

Roland Reed distinguished himself by rescuing, at a great risk, three of the ladies from the upturned car.

The switch had been turned and nailed down by unknown parties.

W. W. Lowd gave a successful test at Duluth, Minn., of his invention for sending pictures by telegraph. The faintest details were transmitted, even to the shading of the features. The objection to the "telautograph" has been its inability to reproduce shaded lines.

WORK OF CONGRESS

The Controlling Issues of its Three Sessions.

SILVER, TARIFF, FINANCES.

A Summary of the Work Accomplished Since August, 1893, when the President Called the Members in Extraordinary Sessions.

The three sessions of the Fifty-third Congress just expired, were dominated by three controlling issues. The first by the silver question. The second by the tariff question. The third by the financial question.

On the 7th of August, 1893 the Congress convened in extraordinary session for the avowed purpose of repealing the compulsory silver purchase provision of the law of 1890. This was the silver session.

Mr. W. L. Wilson, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, prepared a bill, in conformity to the recommendations of the President's message, and on the 28th of August, 1893, this measure passed the House. The Senate, in the mean time had been preparing, through the Committee on Finance, a substitute bill, and on the 1st of November this Senate substitute received the approval of both Houses, and became law by the approval of the President. This measure, and the repeal of the remaining vestiges of the reconstruction Federal election laws, closed the important work of the extra session.

Upon its meeting in regular session, in December, 1893, Congress entered upon the consideration of the revision of the tariff. As in the case of the silver question, but in a much more pronounced manner, the House "proposed" and the Senate "disposed." The Wilson tariff bill, passed by the House February 1, 1894, was set aside for the Jones-Gorman compromise tariff bill, and adopted by the Senate on the 3d of July, 1894, after four months' debate, and the House was given the blunt option of the "Senate bill or nothing." It took the Senate bill and sent it to the President on the 15th of August, 1894

NOT SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT.

President Cleveland permitted the bill to become a law without his approval, and in an informal manner communicated to individual members of Congress his dissatisfaction with the inadequacy of the changes made in the tariff system.

Supplemental to the passage of this tariff law, the Senate entered upon the profitless and inconclusive investigation of rumors that Senators had been improperly influenced to vote for the Senate sugar schedule, and had speculated in stocks of the so-called "Sugar Trust Company."

The third and last, or "financial" session of the Fifty-third Congress, has been especially marked by the refusal of both Houses to put into legislative shape the recommendations of the President for the alleviation of the stringent financial situation. The President, in his annual message, called attention to the continual depletion of the gold reserve, and complained that though it was "perfectly and palpably plain that the only way under the present conditions by which this reserve, when dangerously depleted, can be replenished is through the issue and sale of bonds of the government for gold. Congress has not only thus far declined to authorize the issue of bonds best suited to such a purpose, but there seems a disposition in some quarters to deny both the necessity and the power for the issue of bonds at all."

The Banking and Currency Committee of the House, with the approval of the administration, submitted a financial measure which, among other provisions, materially modified the national banking laws and repealed the restrictions on State bank circulation.

ADDITIONAL LEGISLATION DEMANDED.

This bill was defeated by six majority. It was followed by a second message from the President, received by both Houses of Congress December 28, in which the President said that whatever might have been the merits of the original plan proposed by him he was "now convinced that its reception by Congress and our present advanced stage of financial perplexity necessitated additional or different legislation."

He once again recommended the passage of a law authorizing the issue of low interest bearing bonds to maintain the gold reserve. The Banking and Currency Committee responded to this suggestion by offering on the 1st of February, 1895, a bill to "authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds to maintain a sufficient gold reserve and to redeem and retire United States notes."

After only two hours' debate this bill was also defeated by a majority of 27. On the next day the President informed Congress that he had negotiated a conditional sale of over $62,000,000 of 4 per cent. coin bonds to a syndicate largely represented by foreign capitalists, having no resource left, because of the "omission thus far on the part of Congress to beneficially enlarge the powers of the Secretary of the Treasury in the premises." This last message went to the Ways and Means Committee, whose chairman, Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, seven days after its receipt, reported a resolution authorizing the issue of $65,116,275 of gold 3 per cent. bonds, as recommended by the President. The measure was called up on February 14th and defeated the same day by forty-seven majority, after a stormy debate.

THE SENATE PROGRAMME.

These three financial measures, with the general appropriation bills, consumed the greater part of the session. Early in the session the Democratic caucus of the Senate agreed that the following matters should be considered: A financial measure of some sort, details not designed; the bankruptcy bill; the bills for the admission of New Mexico and Arizona; the Nicaraguan Canal bill, and the State Bank tax repeal bill.

Of all these measures, the Nicaraguan Canal bill alone passed the Senate, after two months' debate, and that only because the Republicans utilized it as a buffer to keep off the bankruptcy bill. It failed to receive consideration in the House. The bankruptcy bill was made the unfinished business, but was choked by the appropriation bills. Financial measures were not acted upon by the Senate, and nothing planned by the Senate caucus resulted in legislation. The so-called "popgun" tariff bills sent over by the House, providing for free sugar, free coal and free iron were not even honored by consideration, and the railroad pooling bill, one of the most important measures passed by the House, was also shelved.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SENATE

SIXTY-SEVENTH DAY.—In the Senate the session began at 2 P. M., after a recess from 3 A. M. Great crowds filled the galleries. The naval appropriation bill was passed providing for two battle ships, six gunboats and three torpedo-boats. Early in the day an agreement between the two houses was reached on the sundry civil appropriation bill, and later on the diplomatic and consular bill. Mr. Harris accepted the provision of the civil sundry bill looking to an international monetary conference. The provision in the same bill for the retirement of the revenue marine officers was withdrawn. The conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill was concurred in. At 6 P. M. the Senate took a recess until 8.30 P. M. The Senate receded from its amendment to the diplomatic and consular bill appropriating $500,000 to begin the construction of a cable to Hawaii.

SIXTY-EIGHTH DAY.—The Senate had adjourned at 4 A. M., and reassembled at 9 A. M. The naval and deficiency bills were disposed of. Senators Voorhees and Sherman waited upon the President and advised him that the Senate had completed its business. When Mr. Voorhees conveyed to the Senate the congratulations of the President upon its adjournment there was a round of laughter on the floors and in the galleries. Mr. Stevenson, President, and Mr. Harris, Vice-President of the Senate, received the thanks of that body for the manner in which they have discharged their duties.

HOUSE.

SIXTY-SEVENTH DAY.—The House was in continuous session all day, with recesses from 4 A. M. until 2 P. M. and from 6 until 7.30 in the evening, clearing the decks of conference reports. Before midnight the final conference reports on sundry civil, Indian, legislative and diplomatic appropriation bills had been adopted, leaving only the naval bill and general deficiency bill in issue between the two houses. Mr. Dingley's attempt to pass the bill to grant a right of way through the Indian Territory to a railroad company over the President's veto failed. Mr. Jones (Democrat of Virginia) opposed the bill granting a pension of $100 per month to Major-General McClernand, but after a speech by General Sickles (Democrat, of New York) it passed. The House was in session all day Saturday. Twenty five bills and resolutions were passed. The bill to appropriate $20,000 to build a statue to General Stark was defeated. The general deficiency bill was reported by conference and agreed to.

SIXTY-EIGHTH DAY.—The House convened at 8 o'clock after a short recess. There was a short discussion upon bimetalism, precipitated by Mr. Grosvenor. The Speakers announced as the House members of the monetary commission Mr. Culberson, (Democrat, of Texas), Mr. Hitt (Republican, of Illinois) and himself by resolution of the House. A resolution was passed thanking the Speaker for his uniform kindness to members.

SHAKEN BY AN EARTHQUAKE.

Distinct Shocks Were Felt at Raleigh, N. C., and Wytheville, Pa.

Distinct earthquake shocks were felt in the western part of the State of North Carolina. Buildings were considerably shaken in Winston, but no damage was done.

WYTHEVILLE, Va.—At 9.45 o'clock at night a very perceptible earthquake was felt here. Houses shook, windows and furniture rattled and unsteady objects quivered perceptibly. The shock lasted about thirty seconds.

WAR IN VENEZUELA.

Government Massing Troops on the Frontier Against British Aggression.

It is known that in obedience to instructions from London the Government of British Guiana is massing troops on the frontier. This Government, fearing an attack on Uruani, is sending troops there in great haste.

It is reported that President Crespo has asked for the moral support of the other South American countries in his stand against British aggression.

WORK AND WOREKRS.

Most of the weavers at the Lancaster Gingham Mills, at Clinton, Massachusetts, who went on strike, returned to work. All but about 200 looms were running.

The coal operators of the Pittsburg district reached an agreement which will bring nearly all of the outside operators into the Railroad Coal Operators' Association.

The Board of Walking Delegates in New York city decided to call out every man connected with the building trade. The sweeping strike order, will effect 150,000 workmen.

DISTRICT ASSEMBLY 75, K. of L., in Brooklyn, decided to call off the strike on the trolley railroads in Brooklyn, with the exception of the Atlantic Avenue Company's system of lines.

The Trades and Labor Assembly in Columbus, Ohio, appointed a committee to investigate the charges of bribery made by President Wild in the Miners' Convention against John McBride, President of the American Federation of Labor.

THE Baugh Steam Forge Department of the Michigan Peninsular Car Works at Detroit, which has been employing a limited number of men for many months, started work at its fullest capacity, giving employment to nearly 500 men.

A St. Louis despatch says that the strike situation at the Tudor Iron Works is becoming serious. Armed guards have been placed at the gates to protect the non-union workmen, and the company has secured beds for the men to sleep in the works.

The weavers at the Lancaster Mills, at Clinton, Massachusetts, struck against a reduction in wages of from 7½ to 10 per cent. They desire the corporation to promise to advance their wages to the old standard when the market picks up. About 1500 operatives in all went out.

A Boston despatch says the drivers and motormen of the West End Street Railway decided not to accept the compromise proposition of the management of the road, but to adhere to their original demand of 2.50 per day. The point of attack has been changed, however, and instead of a tie-up of the West End system there is to be a legislative fight inaugurated, which is expected to restrict the employment of inexperienced men on the cars of the company.

RAILROAD WRECKS

Particulars of the Great Disaster in Mexico.

HUNDRED PERSONS KILLED

The Victims Were Excursionists on a Religious Pilgrimage—A Passenger Train on the New Jersey Central Railroad Crashes Into Coal Cars.

A despatch from City of Mexico, says:—One of the most frightful accidents in the history of the Mexican railroads, resulting in the killing of 104 persons, and the serious if not fatal injury of about 85 others, occurred on the Interoceanic Railroad at a point about 25 miles from this city. A few days ago a great number of persons left the capital and the towns in the vicinity to go on a pilgrimage to the Catholic shrine at Sacremonto.

A long train, aboard of which there were 1,200 passengers, was returning from the place of pilgrimage. All went well until a point on the line about midway between Temaltia and Tenango was reached. On this part of the road there is a steep incline, the line at one place having a sharp curve where it runs close to the edge of a high precipice.

In coming down the mountain the engineer lost control of the train and it was running at a high rate of speed when it struck the curve. The engine jumped the track and rolled down the side of a steep precipice into a deep canyon. It was followed by three passenger coaches, all of which were filled with people. In rolling down the mountain the coaches were broken into kindling wood and not a passenger escaped injury. Two other coaches also left the track, but after running along on the ties for a short distance, turned over, but did not go down the precipice. The other cars of the train went on down the mountain and were finally checked by the hand breaks.

As soon as word of the accident was received, a relief train was sent out with surgeons and a wrecking force, and the work of rescuing the wounded and taking out the dead has been progressing since. As fast as possible the wounded were brought to the city, President Diaz having ordered the military hospital with its staff to care for all survivors.

A gendarme who returned on one of the relief trains says that he saw fourteen dead bodies taken from one coach. These bodies were mangled in the most shocking manner; some of them were in fragments, and limbs, heads and bodies were mixed up in such a manner as to make identification almost impossible.

The scene about the wreck was most sickening, as well as sorrowful. Relatives were searching for missing members of the families, and women and children who had lost husbands and fathers were crying and moaning in a heart-rending manner.

This is the most serious wreck in Mexico since 1881, when a train load of soldiers went through a bridge, 400 of them being killed. The most careful inquiry in this section indicates that there were no Americans on the train, the passengers so far as learned, being natives.

The train crew are Americans, and in accordance with the Mexican custom all who were not killed will be arrested, the Mexican laws placing the responsibility on trainmen for such affairs being stringent.

WRECKED BY A BROKEN AXLE.

Coal Cars Thrown in an Express Train's Way—Two Men Killed.

The breaking of an axle of a gondola car attached to a coal train on the Central Railroad of New Jersey caused a serious wreck and the death of William H. Thomas, engineer, and Winfield Holland, fireman, at Forty-sixth street, in Bayonne, N. J., at 6.30 o'clock P. M. Harry O'Reil, fireman, was hurt. The passengers were shaken up, but not injured.

The Royal Blue Line express had left Jersey City, west-bound, at 6.12 P. M., and when it reached Bayonne, it ran parallel for some time with a coal train consisting of twenty empty gondolas. The express was running at a high rate of speed, and it consisted of a locomotive, three passenger coaches, a sleeper and a combination smoker and baggage car.

The engine was in charge of William H. Thomas, the engineer, of Philadelphia, and Winfield Holland and Harry O'Reil, firemen, of the same place.

There are four tracks at this place, two used for passenger service and the other two for coal and freight traffic. While both trains were speeding along an axle of one of the gondolas suddenly snapped in two, throwing a number of the empty coal cars over on to the passenger tracks a few rods in front of the locomotive. Before Engineer Thomas was able to stop his engine crashed into the gondolas. The locomotive was wrecked and the baggage car ran up into the engine. The passenger coaches were thrown from the tracks, but were not overturned.

WHOLESALE SLAUGHTER.

A Plasterer Cuts the Throats of His Wife and Six Children and Kills Himself.

A plasterer named Taylor, living at Lower Tooting, near London, cut the throats of his wife and six children and then took his own life.

All of the family are dead with the exception of one child, who is lying at the point of death.

The crime was the outcome of the extreme destitution that prevails among many of the working classes. Taylor was a sober, steady workman, but had been thrown out of work by the remarkable cold weather, which brought all building operations to a standstill. Not being able to provide for his family his mind became unhinged and it is evident that he determined to kill them and himself in order to save all from slowly starving to death.

NOMINATIONS FAILED.

Twenty-one Appointments that Were Not Confirmed by the Senate.

Out of a total of nearly 80 nominations sent to this session of Congress the Senate failed to act on twenty-one as follows:

Arthur P. Greely, of New Hampshire, and John H. Brickenstine, of Pennsylvania, to be principal examiners in the Patent Office.

David G. Browne, to be collector of customs for the district of Montana and Idaho—a recess appointment.

Albert B. Sterns, appraiser of merchandise for the district of Boston and Charleston.

William L. Marbury to be United States attorney for the district of Maryland. The Senate failed to act on this at the last session, and the nominee was again appointed during the last recess.

Joseph R. Herod, of Indiana, now second secretary of legation in Japan, to be first secretary.

Postmasters: Pennsylvania—I. K. Deckard, Middletown, and Thomas P. McAndrews, Whitehaven.

Maine—Souman G. Stephenson, Togus.

Massachusetts—George W. Wales, Randolph, Charles F. Bloodgett, Stoneham; Alfred D. Holt, Arlington; and Thomas H. Mann, Fitchburg.

Maryland—Daniel E. Keane, Cumberland.

Nevada—Luther Clark, Eureka.

Nebraska—M. M. Huck, Schuyler.

Minnesota—Clinton C. Tobey, Sauk Center.

Kansas—Robert Kennedy, Pleasanton.

Montana—Willie E. Dowell, Missoula.

Kentucky—Frank W. Jopin, Elizabethtown.

Illinois—John Beard, Danville. A recess appointment.

The rejections were as follows:

W. M. Campbell, district attorney for the district of Minnesota.

A. Augustus Healy, collector of internal Revenue for the first district of New York.

H. P. Kitfield, collector of customs for the district of Gloucester, Mass.

Postmasters—J. W. W. Woodward, Centerville, Md.; James Walling, Victor, N. Y., and A. D. Tinsley, Sioux, Falls, S. D.

THE ANTI-LOTTERY LAW.

Full Provisions of the Last Bill Signed by the President.

The last measure signed by the President and one in which a great deal of interest has been taked, is the anti-lottery bill. The measure is a brief one of four sections, the most important of which is the first.

This specifies that "any person who shall cause to be brought within the United States from abroad, for the purpose of disposing of the same, or deposited in or carried by the mails of the United States, or carried from one state to another in the United States any paper, certificate, or instrument purporting to be or represent a ticket, chance, share or interest in or dependent upon the event of a lottery, so-called gift concert or similar enterprise, offering prizes dependent upon lot or chance, or shall cause any advertisement of such lottery, so-called gift concert or similar enterprise, offering prizes dependent upon lot or chance, to be brought into the United States or deposited in or carried by the mails of the United States, or transferred from one State to another in the same, shall be punished in the first offense by imprisonment for not more than two years or by a fine of not more than $1,000 or both, and in the second and after offenses by such imprisonment only."

The other sections of the bill apply to the act all provisions of existing laws for the suppression of the lottery traffic in or circulation of obscene books, and extend the powers conferred in section 2, chapter 908, of the statue of 1890 to all letters or other matter sent by mail.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

THE two main business blocks of Kingston, North Carolina, were burned; loss $225,000.

A passenger train on the Santa Fe Road was wrecked near Pittsburg, Kansas, and eight passengers were seriously injured.

ACCORDING to a dispatch from Houston, Texas, cattlemen estimate their losses in consequences of the blizzard at over 25 per cent.

BY the explosion of a boiler in Jacob Weltz's saw mill, near South Perry, Ohio, Weltz and his son William were killed and the building wrecked.

THE City Hall in Brooklyn was damaged by fire to the extent of $40,000. The tower was destroyed, the top floor badly damaged and the building flooded with water.

ADVICE received at Albuquerque, New Mexico, from the scene of the mine explosion at Cerrillos place the number of dead positively at 25. One man is still missing.

Two convicts and 23 mules were smothered to death in Rock Slope shaft No. 1, at the Pratt Mines, Ala. The fire in the mines is believed to have been of incendiary origin.

THREE firemen were injured, two probably fatally, in Rochester, N. Y., at a fire in the mills of the R. T. French Company, manufacturers of spices and baking powder. The loss on building and stock is $40,000.

THERE was a collision on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad near Guthrie, Oklahoma Territory, between a passenger and live stock train. Charles Uppleby, the freight engineer, was killed and twenty others were injured, two fatally.

ALFRED RICKHOFF accidentally shot and fatally wounded Burt Habrell, aged 18 years, in a Chicago place of amusement. Rickhoff is a fancy marksman, and Habrell was employed to hold glass balls in his hand. While Habrell was assuming his position Rickhoff's rifle was prematurely discharged, the bullet striking Habrell in the abdomen.

A telegram from Hennessy, Okla., says that an appeal for aid has been issued by settlers in the Strip. "Hundreds of families are absolutely starving, eating practically prairie dogs and horses. The suffering is unparalleled. Cattle have been dying in droves as a result of the unprecedented 'norther' which visited both Territories and Texas within the past few weeks."

Li Hung Chang has been received three times in audience by the Emperor of China, who treated him graciously, and the viceroy has accepted the mission to Japan in order to negotiate for peace.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

Governor Hastings approved the Marshall Pipe Line bill and vetoed the Bird book bill.

All negotiations between the miners and operators of the Pittsburg District were declared off and a strike invoving 20,000, was ordered immediately. Thousands are already out.

Dr. Edward B. Ilyus, of Readinz, has entered suit for $15,000 damages against Dr. Murray G. Motor, of the same place, for defamation of character.

Blair County auditors at Hollidaysburg began an investigation of charges against the County Commissioners.

The United Evangelical Conference adjourned sine die at Schuylkill Haven after denouncing Congress for sitting on Sunday. The ministerial appointments were also made.

An Italian quarryman, about 40 years of age, named Carlo Crovachione, had his head blown off at the works of the Thornbury Crushing Company, Media, while blasting with dynamite. He was blown sixty feet, and when found his body was headless. Luckily the dozen other men employed in the quarry had quit work for the day and had taken a station some distance away to watch the effect of the blast.

The south-bound fast freight train on the Jersey Central Railroad parted on grade near Allentown, causing a collision of the two sections. Sixteen loaded cars, including five cars of oil, were wrecked and caugh fire. The flames were speedily extinguished, but the loss will aggregate $10,000. No one was injured.

Charles Heber Clark attacked the Tax Conference and its bill at a hearing of Philadelphia manufacturers before the House Ways and Means Committee.

Mrs. Jennie Wist, a young widow, of South Dakota, was found unconscious near Chester after a long tramp from Cumberland, O.

In Union Township a number of pauper negroes were disposed of at public sale for the amount of their keeping, about $1.35 per week.

While Benjamin Hoover, aged 71 years, was at work in a deep sand quarry pit south of Lancaster he was buried by a cave-in of the bank. Fellow workmen dug him out, but he is probably fatally injured.

The various departments of the city of Reading have completed their estimates of expenses for the ensuing year. The total asked for by the various city departments is $451,845 and for the Water Board $141,070, making a total of $593,915. There is included in these appropriations $25,000 for street paving and about $100,000 to complete the sewer system. The estimates will now go to the Finance Committee for approval.

The gorge in the Allegheny at Ford City broke and passed down without doing much damage. The Susquehanna is now running freely in most places.

The addition of the Gulph Christain Church in Upper Merion Township was dedicated.

Bishop Dubs preached at Schuylkill Haven and ordained a number of candidates for the ministry.

By the explosion of a tank of sulphuric acid at McKeesport two men were instantly killed and two injured.

William Long, of 543 Wilder street, Philadelphia, was killed at the P. W. & B., Railroad Station, at Sixth street, Chester. Long who was accompanied by Charles Murphy and John McCrosson, of 2359 Kimball street, was waiting for the 2.25 A. M. express train, and fell asleep on a bench under the shelter shed. A freight came along, and Long thinking it was the passenger train, attempted to board it. He was struck and fell between the cars. One leg was cut off and his skull was fractured. The men, it is said, were in Chester to attend a dog fight.

John H. Seward, formerly a resident of Harrisburg, but who has lived in Columbia for the past six months, met with death in the railroad yards. He was employed as a brakemen and was uncoupling his engine from the train when he was thrown under the cars. His head was severed from his body.

Independent oil producers had a hearing before the Governor on the pipe line repeal bill.

At Bristol all the mill whistles blew in celebration of the expiration of the fifty-third Congress.

The Court at Lancaster decided that saloonkeepers must no longer serve free night lunches.

Railroad and river coal miners met at Pittsburg and decided to strike next week if the 69 cent rate was not restored.

The County Commissioners have clinched the contract for a new court house at Wilkes-Barre by paying Architect E. E. Meyers, of Detroit, $10,000 of the $20,000 which it is estimated, will be his percentage on the total cost of the new building.

Henry Yheulon, a hotel keeper of Allentown, was shot in the right arm by Albert Fillman, alias Frey, who had a grudge against Yheulon, growing out of the Lehigh Valley strike of 1893. No serious results are feared. Fillman, after committing the act, ran out of the hotel and delivered himself to Officer Frick. He was committed to jail.

During services at the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Mill Creek, Davis Wilson, aged 11 accused Cloyd Coy, aged 9, of sticking a piece of chewing gum on his back. Some warm words passed between them, ending in Coy leaving the church. When Wilson came out of church at the close of the services Coy attacked him with a knife and stabbed him in the abdomen, inflicting a probably fatal wound.

WRECKED BY GAS.

Supply Pipes Cut in a Kansas City House by an Incendiary.

An explosion of gas, said to be deliberately planned by an incendiary, wrecked the two-story brick building of Lewis H. Day, in Lydia avenue, Kansas City, and caused the death of three firemen. The explosion was caused by a gas pipe leading from the basement being cut and letting the gas flow through the house, which had apparently been set on fire. Soon after the firemen arrived the whole side of the house was blown out and the remainder of the structure shattered.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "New Ground."

TEXT: "Lest I should build upon another man's foundation."—Romans xv., 20.

After, with the help of others, I had built three churches in the same city, and not feeling called upon to undertake the superhuman toil of building a fourth church, Providence seemed to point to this place as the field in which I could enlarge my work, and I feel a sense of relief amounting to exultation. Whereunto this work will grow I cannot prophesy. It is inviting and promising beyond anything I have ever touched. The churches are the grandest institutions this world ever saw, and their pastors have no superiors this side of heaven, but there is a work which must be done outside of the churches, and to that work I join myself for awhile, "Lest I build on another man's foundation."

The church is a fortress divinely built. Now, a fortress is for defense and for drill, and for storing ammunition, but an army must sometimes be on the march far outside the fortress. In the campaign of conquering this world for Christ the time has come for an advance movement, for a "general engagement," for massing the troops, for an invasion of the enemies' country. Confident that the forts are well manned by the ablest ministry that ever blessed the church, I propose, with others, for awhile, to join the cavalry and move out and on for service in the open field.

In laying out the plan for his missionary tour Paul, with more brain than any of his contemporaries, or predecessors or successors, sought out towns and cities which had not yet been preached to. He goes to Corinth, a city mentioned for splendor and vice, and Jerusalem, where the priesthood and sanhedrin were ready to leap with both feet upon the Christian religion. He feels he has a special work to do, and he means to do it. What was the result? The grandest life of usefulness that man ever lived. We modern Christian workers are not apt to imitate Paul. We build on other people's foundations. If we erect a church, we prefer to have it filled with families all of whom have been pious. Do we gather a Sunday-school class, we want good boys and girls, hair combed, faces washed, manners attractive. So a church in this city is apt to be built out of other churches. Some ministers spend all their time in fishing in other people's ponds, and they throw the line into that church pond and jerk out a Methodist, and throw the line into another church pond and bring out a Presbyterian, or there is a religious row in some neighboring church, and the whole school of fish swim off from that pond, and we take them all in with one sweep of the net. What is gained? Absolutely nothing for the general cause of Christ. It is only as in an army, when a regiment is transferred from one division to another, or from the Fourteenth Regiment to the Sixty-ninth Regiment. What strengthens the army is new recruits.

The fact is, this is a big world. When in our schoolboy days we learned the diameter and circumference of this planet, we did not learn half. It is the latitude and longitude and diameter and circumference of want and woe and sin that no figures can calculate. This one spiritual continent of wretchedness reaches across all zones, and if I were called to give its geographical boundary I would say it is bounded on the north and south and east and west by the great heart of God's sympathy and love. Oh, it is a great world. Since 6 o'clock this morning at least 80,000 have been born, and all these multiplied populations are to be reached of the gospel. In England or in Eastern American cities we are being much crowded, and an acre of ground is of great value, but out West 500 acres is a small farm, and 20,000 acres is no unusual possession. There is a vast field here and everywhere unoccupied, plenty of room more, not building on another man's foundation. We need as churches to stop bombarding the old iron clad sinners that have been proof against thirty years of Christian assault, and aim for the salvation of those who have never yet had one warm hearted and point blank invitation. There are churches whose buildings might be worth $200,000, who are not averaging five new converts a year and doing less good than many a log cabin meeting house with tallow candle stuck in wooden socket and a minister who has never seen a college or known the difference between Greek and Choctaw. We need churches to get into sympathy with the great outside world, and let them know that none are so broken hearted or hardly bestead that they will not be welcomed. "No!" says some fastidious Christian: "I don't like to be crowded in church. Don't put any one in my pew." My brother, what will you do in heaven? When a great multitude that no man can number assembles, they will put fifty in your pew. What are the select few to-day assembled in the Christian churches compared with the mightier millions outside of them?

At least 3,000,000 people in this cluster of seaboard cities, and not more than 200,000 in the churches. Many of the churches are like a hospital that should advertise that its patients must have nothing worse than toothache or "run around," but no broken heads, no crushed ankles, no fractured thighs. Give us for treatment moderate sinners, velvet coated sinners and sinners with a gloss on. It is as though a man had a farm of 3000 acres and put all his work on one acre. He may raise never so large ears of corn, never so big heads of wheat, he would remain poor. The church of God has bestowed its chief care on one acre and has raised splendid men and women in that small inclosure, but the field is the world. That means North and South America, Europe, Asia and Africa and all the islands of the sea.

It is as though after a great battle there were left 50,000 wounded and dying on the field and three surgeons gave all their time to three patients under their charge. The major-general comes in and says to the doctors, "Come out here and look at the nearly 50,000 dying for lack of surgical attendance." "No," say the three doctors, standing there and fanning their patients; "we have three important cases here, and we are attending them, and when we are not positively busy with their wounds it takes all our time to keep the flies off." In this awful battle of sin and sorrow, where millions have fallen on millions, do not let us spend all our time in taking care of a few people, and when the command comes, "Go into the world," say practically: "No; I cannot go. I have here a few choice cases, and I am busy keeping off the flies." There are multitudes to-day who have never had any Christian worker look them in the eye, and with earnestness in the accentuation say, "Come!" or they would long ago have been in the kingdom. My friends, religion is either a sham or a tremendous reality. If it be a sham, let us cease to have anything to do with Christian association. If it be a reality, then great populations are on their way to the bar of God unfitted for the ordeal, and what are we doing?

In order to teach the multitude of outsiders we must drop all technicalities out of our religion. When we talk to people about the hypostatic union and French encyclopedianism and erastianism and complutensianism, we are as impolitic and little understood as if a physician should talk to an ordinary patient about the pericardium and intercostal muscle and scorbutic symptoms. Many of us come out of the theological seminaries so loaded up that we take the first ten years to show our people how much we know, and the next ten years to get our people to know as much as we know, and at the end find that neither of us knows anything as we ought to know. Here are thousands of sinning, struggling and dying people who need to realize just one thing—that Jesus Christ came to save them, and will save them now. But we go into a profound and elaborate definition of what justification is, and after all the work there are not outside of the learned professions 5000 people in the United States who can tell what justification is. I will read you the definition:

"Justification is purely a forensic act, the act of a judge sitting in the forum, in which the Supreme Ruler and Judge, who is accountable to none, and who alone knows the manner in which the ends of His universal government can best be attained, reckons that which was done by the substitute, and not on account of anything done by them, but purely upon account of this gracious method of reckoning, grants them the full remission of their sins."

Now, what is justification? I will tell you what justification is. When a sinner believes, God lets him off. One summer in Connecticut I went to a large factory, and I saw over the door written the words, "No admittance." I entered and saw over the next door, "No admittance." Of course I entered. I got inside and found it a pin factory, and they were making pins, very serviceable, fine and useful pins. So the spirit of exclusiveness has practically written over the outside door of many a church, "No admittance." And if the stranger enter he finds practically written over the second door, "No admittance," and if he goes in over all the pew doors seems written, "No admittance," while the minister stands in the pulpit, hammering out his little niceties of belief, pounding out the technicalities of religion, making pins. In the most practical, common sense way, and laying aside the nonessentials and the hard definitions of religion, go out on the God given mission, telling the people what they need and when and how they can get it.

Comparatively little effort as yet has been made to save that large class of persons in our midst called skeptics, and he who goes to work here will not be building upon another man's foundation. There is a great multitude of them. They are afraid of us and our churches, for the reason we do not know how to treat them. One of this class met Christ, and hear with what tenderness and pathos and beauty and success Christ dealt with him: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength. This is the first commandment, and the second is like to this—namely, thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. There is no other commandment greater than this." And the scribe said to Him, "Well, Master, Thou hast said the truth, for there is one God, and to love Him with all the heart, and all the understanding, and all the soul, and all the strength, is more than whole burnt offerings and sacrifices." And when Jesus saw that he answered discreetly He said unto him, "Thou art not far from the kingdom of God." So a skeptic was saved in one interview. But few Christian people treat the skeptic in that way. Instead of taking hold of him with the gentle hand of love, we are apt to take him with the iron pinchers of ecclesiasticism.

You would not be so rough on that man if you knew by what process he had lost his faith in Christianity. I have known men skeptical from the fact that they grew up in houses where religion was overdone. Sunday was the most awful day of the week. They had religion driven into them with a trip hammer. They were surfeited with prayer meetings. They were stuffed and choked with catechisms. They were often told they were the worst boys the parents ever knew, because they liked to ride down hill better than to read Banyan's "Pilgrim's Progress." Whenever father and mother talked of religion, they drew down the corners of their mouth and rolled up their eyes. If any one thing will send a boy or girl to ruin sooner than another, that is it. If I had such a father and mother, I fear I should have been an infidel. When I was a boy in Sunday-school, at one time we had a teacher who, when we were not attentive, struck us over the head with a New Testament, and there is a way of using even the Bible so as to make it offensive.

Others were tripped up of skepticism from being grievously wronged by some man who professed to be a Christian. They had a partner in business who turned out to be a first-class scoundrel, though a professed Christian. Many years ago they lost all faith by what happened in an oil company which was formed amid the petroleum excitement. The company owned no land, or if they did there was no sign of oil produced, but the President of the company was a Presbyterian elder, and the treasurer was an Episcopal vestryman, and one director was a Methodist class leader, and the other directors prominent members of Baptist and Congregational churches. Circulars were gotten out telling what fabulous prospects opened before this company. Innocent men and women who had a little money to invest, and that little their all, said, "I don't know anything about this company, but so many good men are at the head of it that it must be excellent, and taking stock in it must be almost as good as joining the church."

So they bought the stock and perhaps received one dividend so as to keep them still, but after awhile they found that the company had reorganized and had a different president and different treasurer and different directors. Other engagements or ill health had caused the former officers of the company, with many regrets, to resign. And all that the subscribers of that stock had to show for their investment was a beautifully ornamented certificate. Sometimes that man looking over his old papers comes across that certificate, and it is so suggestive that he vows he wants none of the religion that the presidents and trustees and directors of that oil company professed. Of course their rejection of religion on such grounds was unphilosophical and unwise. I am told that many of the United States army desert every year, and there are thousands of court martials every year. Is that anything against the United States Government that swore them in? And if a soldier of Jesus Christ desert, is that anything against the Christianity which he swore to support and defend? How do you judge of the currency of a country? By a counterfeit bill? Oh, you must have patience with those who have been swindled by religious pretenders. Live in the presence of others a frank, honest, earnest Christian life, that they may be attracted to the same Saviour upon whom your hopes depend.

Remember skepticism always has some reason, good or bad, for existing. Goethe's irreligion started when the news came to Germany of the earthquake at Lisbon, Nov. 1, 1775. That 60,000 people should have perished in that earthquake and in the after rising of the Tagus so stirred his sympathies that he threw up his belief in the goodness of God.

Others have gone into skepticism from a natural persistence in asking the reason why. They have been fearfully stabbed of the interrogation point. There are so many things they cannot get explained. They cannot understand the Trinity or how God can be sovereign and yet a man a free agent. Neither can I. They say: "I don't understand why a good God should have let sin come into the world. Neither do I. You say: "Why was that child started in life with such disadvantages, while others have all physical and mental equipment?" I cannot tell. They go out of church on Easter morning and say: "That doctrine of the resurrection confounded me." So it is to me a mystery beyond unravelment. I understand all the processes by which men get into the dark. I know them all. I have traveled with burning feet that blistered way. The first word which most children learn to utter is: "Papa," or "Mamma," but I think the first word I ever uttered was: "Why?" I know what it is to have a hundred midnights pour their darkness into one hour. Such men are not to be scoffed, but helped. Turn your back upon a drowning man when you have the rope with which to pull him ashore, and let that woman in the third story of a house perish in the flames when you have a ladder with which to help her out and help her down, rather than turn your back scoffingly on a skeptic whose soul is in more peril than the bodies of those other endangered ones possibly can be. Oh, skepticism is a dark land. There are men in this house who would give a thousand worlds if they possessed them to get back to the placid faith of their fathers and mothers, and it is our place to help them, and we may help them, never through their heads, but always through their hearts. These skeptics, when brought to Jesus, will be mightily effective, far more so than those who never examined the evidences of Christianity.

Thomas Chalmers was once a skeptic Robert Hall a skeptic, Robert Newton a skeptic, Christmas Evans a skeptic. But when once with strong hand they took hold of the chariot of the gospel they rolled it on with what momentum! If I address such men and women to-day, I throw out no scoff. I implead them by the memory of the good old days, when at their mother's knee they said, "Now I lay me down to sleep," and by those days and nights of scarlet fever in which she watched you, giving you the medicine at just the right time and turning your pillow when it was hot, and with hands that many years ago turned to dust soothed away your pain, and with voice that you will never hear again, unless you join her in the better country, told you to never mind, for you would feel better by and by, and by that dying couch, where she looked so pale and talked so slowly, catching her breath between the words, and you felt an awful loneliness coming over your soul—by all that I beg you to come back and take the same religion. It was good enough for her. It is good enough for you. Nay, I have a better plea than that. I plead by all the wounds and tears and blood and groans and agonies and death throes of the Son of God, who approaches you this moment with torn brow, and lacerated hand, and whipped back, and saying, "Come unto Me, all ye who are weary and heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

Again, there is a field of usefulness but little touched occupied by those who are astray in their habits. All northern Nations, like those of North America and England and Scotland—that is, in the colder climates—are devastated by alcoholism. They take the fire to keep up the warmth. In southern countries, like Arabia and Spain, the blood is so warm they are not tempted to fiery liquids. The great Roman armies never drank anything stronger than water tinged with vinegar, but under our northern climate the temptation to heating stimulants is most mighty, and millions succumb. When a man's habits go wrong, the church drops him; the social circle drops him; good influence drops him; we all drop him. Of all the men who get off track, but few ever get on again. Near my summer residence there is a life saving station on the beach. There are all the ropes and rockets, the boats, the machinery for getting people off shipwrecks. One summer I saw there fifteen or twenty men who were breakfasting after having just escaped with their lives and nothing more. Up and down our coasts are built these useful structures, and the mariners know it, and they feel that if they are driven into the breakers there will be apt from shore to come a rescue. The churches of God ought to be so many life saving stations, not so much to help those who are in smooth waters, but those who have been shipwrecked. Come, let us run out the lifeboats! And who will man them? We do not preach enough to such men. We have not enough faith in their release. Alas, if when they come to hear us we are laboriously trying to show the difference between sublapsarianism and supralapsarianism, while they have a thousand vipers of remorse and despair coiling around their immortal spirits!

The church is not chiefly for goodish sort of men whose proclivities are all right, and who could get to heaven praying and singing in their own homes. It is on the beach to help the drowning. Those bad cases are the cases that God likes to take hold of. He can save a big sinner as well as a small sinner, and when a man calls earnestly to God for help He will go out to deliver such a one. If it were necessary, God would come down from the sky, followed by all the artillery of heaven and a million angels with drawn swords. Get 100 such redeemed men in each of your churches, and nothing could stand before them, for such men are generally warm-hearted and enthusiastic.

Furthermore, the destitute children of the streets offer a field of work comparatively unoccupied. The uncared for children are in the majority in most of our cities. Their condition was well illustrated by what a boy in this city said when he was found under a cart gnawing a bone, and some one said to him, "Where do you live?" and he answered, "Don't live nowhere, sir!" Seventy thousand of the children of New York City can neither read nor write. When they grow up, if unreformed, they will outvote your children, and they will govern your children. The whisky ring will hatch out other whisky rings, and grogshops will kill with their horrid stench public sobriety, unless the church of God rises up with outstretched arms and infolds this dying population in her bosom. Public schools cannot do it. Art galleries cannot do it. Blackwell's Island cannot do it. Almshouses cannot do it. New York Tombs cannot do it. Sing Sing cannot do it. People of God, wake up to your magnificent mission! You can do it. Get somewhere, somehow, to work!

The Prussian cavalry mount by putting their right foot into the stirrup, while the American cavalry mount by putting their left foot into the stirrup. I don't care how you mount your war charger if you only get into this battle for God, and get there soon, right stirrup, or left stirrup, or no stirrup at all. The unoccupied fields are all around us, and why should we build on another man's foundation?

I have heard of what was called the "thunder legion." It was in 173, a part of the Roman army to which some Christians belonged, and their prayers, it was said, were answered by thunder and lightning and hail and tempest, which overthrew an invading army and saved the Empire. And I would to God that you could be so mighty in prayer and work that you would become a thundering legion before which the forces of sin might be routed and the gates of hell made to tremble. All aboard now on the gospel ship! If you cannot be a captain or a first mate, be a stoker or a deckhand, or ready at command to climb the rattlines. Heave away now, lads! Shake out the reefs in the foretopsail! Come, O heavenly wind, and fill the canvas! Jesus aboard will assure our safety. Jesus on the sea will beckon us forward. Jesus on the shining shore will welcome us into harbor. "And so it came to pass that they all escaped safe to land."

CANCELLED-STAMP CRAZE.

A Postoffice Demoralized by a Collecting "Chain," and Prohibition Asked.

The friends of Elna Kane and Mettie Gorman, of Kaneville, Ill., who instituted a "chain" of letters seeking cancelled postage stamps, for the benefit of the latter, a cripple, have at last driven the Postoffice Department into making an investigation.

The scheme has caused great annoyance to the Department, aggravated by a new "chain" inaugurated at El Paso, Texas, in mock sympathy for the Postmaster, whose office has been flooded with mail as a result.

The number of cancelled stamps found in the room of the beneficiary of the system is estimated at 15,000,000 and the report says farmers' boys supplied with sacks have carried off many of the letters.

An inspector reports that the scheme has caused complete demoralization at the El Paso Postoffice and that an immediate remedy is demanded. He recommends a prohibitory order.

HOW $5 GREW TO BE $248.

John H. Folk's Discovery a Good Lesson for the Improvident.

There is a fine object lesson to the improvident in a story told to Surrogate Fitzgerald, of New York City, showing how $5 put in a savings bank grew to $248. Jacob Lowzarder died July 20, 1848, leaving a wife and nothing else that anybody was aware of. The widow married John H. Folk and in her turn died.

In overhauling her belongings Mr. Folk, the widower, came upon a bank book made out in the name of Mrs. Folk's first husband. It showed a credit for a deposit of $5 made March 20, 1820, in the Bleecker Street Savings Bank. Mr. Folk concluded that the $5 would feel just as good to him as it did in the vaults of the bank. He investigated, and to his amazement he found that interest had accumulated until the $5 had grown to $248.

Mrs. Chatty Green celebrated her 103d birthday not long ago in an old lady's home in Boston. She was born a slave.

CABLE SPARKS.

THE French prohibition against American cattle does not include canned or dressed beef.

THE Earl of Cowley is dead in England. He was born in 1834 and succeeded to the title in 1894.

FIRE in Halifax, N. S., destroyed property valued at one million dollars. Several firemen were injured.

THE ironmasters of the midland countries of England have agreed to form an association to regulate the price of iron.

THE Spanish troops are said to be pursuing the Cuban insurgents with great vigor, and it is thought the insurrection will soon be quelled.

SEVERAL Red Sea professional wreckers has been arrested for pillaging the British steamer Yarrowdale, recently wrecked in the Red sea.

THE British steamship Ganges, which had been drifting in the Bay of Biscay for several days with a broken propeller, has reached Havre.

AN excursion train on the Interoceanic Railroad was thrown from the track in the mountains near Mexico City. Five coaches went down in the canyon and forty-two persons were killed and thirty others injured.

THE funeral of Archduke Albrecht occurred in Vienna and was attended by representatives of all the sovereigns and courts of Europe. Emperor William walked besides Emperor Francis Joseph as the cortege entered the Capuchin Church.

Sir Hercules Robinson, formerly Governor of Hong Kong, Ceylon, New South Wales, New Zealand and of the Cape of Good Hope, has been appointed Governor and commander-in-chief of Cape Colony and high commissioners for South Africa.

Prince Lobanoff-Rostoveki, Russian Ambassador to Austria, has been appointed Russian minister of foreign affairs in succession to the late M. de Giers. The Prince was Governor of Bulgaria before the election of Prince Alexander, of Battenberg.

SAVED BY U. S. SAILORS.

Port of Spain Nearly Wiped Out By a Great Fire—Estimated Loss 4,000,000.

A despatch from Port of Spain, Trinidad, says:—

This city narrowly missed total destruction by a great fire which will cause a loss of $4,000,000, the chief business section having been the centre of the conflagration. Nearly 20,000 people would have been homeless if it had not been for the assistance given by the sailors from the United States North Atlantic Squadron and H. M. S. Buzzard in extinguishing the flames.

Soon after the flames began to get headway in the town Rear Admiral Meade signaled from the New York to the Raleigh and the Cincinnatti to land as many men as could be spared, and simultaneously the flagship's boats went into the water. There was a lively rivalry among the men from each ship to reach the scene of the fire first, especially as the British cruiser Buzzard, having a nearer anchorage, was also bestirring herself to land a party. From the United States vessels more than 100 men were sent ashore, while the Buzzard landed about fifty.

Each boat's crew was supplied with fire buckets, axes and ropes; chains of bucket passers were formed and a steady stream of water was thus conveyed to the lee side of the fire to prevent its spread as much as possible.

Several of the American seamen had narrow escapes. Everything is in confusion and it will take several days to determine whether there will be any loss of life among the citizens. The blow to the city is overwhelming, and it will be many years before it recovers from it.

MILLIONS IN IT FOR VIRGINIA.

Incorporation of the Chespeake, Shendun and Western Railroad Completed.

A dispatch from Richmond, Va., says:—E. C. Machen, of New York, president of the Old Dominion Construction Company, called at the office of Col. John Bell Bigger, clerk of the House of Delegates, and obtained a certified copy of the charter of the Chesapeake, Shendun and Western Railroad. He paid the charter fee, amounting to $20, and stated that probably some $8,000,000 would be put in Virginia in constructing the road.

The charter of the Chesapeake, Shendun and Western Railroad was granted by the General Assembly at its last session. The corporators are Messrs. Jed Hotchkiss, H. M. Bell, M. Erskine Miller, and J. N. Stubbs, and the proposed route is from some point between the Potomac and the York rivers to the West Virginia line.

The capital stock is not to exceed $10,000,000, and organization may be effected when $100,000 of stock shall have been subscribed.

ROBBERS LED BY A WOMAN.

A Well-Known Widow in Male Attire Plays the Part of Outlaw Chieftain.

Almost nightly recently in Bridgeport, Ala., stores have been robbed. Suspicion fell upon an unknown man as the leader of the gang of thieves, and the police tracked the robber to a hut where a large quantity of stolen goods were found.

The supposed man proved to be Jane Cheek, a well-known widow, dressed in male attire. She was heavily armed. The woman, the officers think, has been the leader of a band of burglars for years. Her sons, Hiram and Bob, were also arrested.

WITH HIS BOOTS ON.

A New York Farmer's Request Obeyed at His Funeral.

In accordance with his own directions Charles Elsworth, a wealthy farmer, of Saratoga, N. Y., who died at the age of 88, was buried with his boots on and his own sleigh was used as a hearse. The sleigh used was a huge box affair, big enough to hold half a dozen coffins, placed upon a heavy pair of bobs, drawn by a pair of large and spirited horses, driven by John Elsworth, nephew of the deceased. As requested, the driver wore his uncle's fur overcoat, cap and gauntlets.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

REV. DR AND MRS HENRY M. FIELD are passing the Winter in Washington to enjoy the near companionship of Justice Field who is said to be ageing rapidly now.

JULES VERNE is 78 years old. His first novel was published when he was 35, and he has been producing them at the rate of two a year ever since. Verne is very fond of English literature, and he thinks Charles Dickens the greatest of all British novelists.

THE Hon Sledge Tatum, of Georgia, could not escape with that name. He is preparing to go west to superintend the survey of a part of the Ute Reservation, a position which was recently given him by the Secretary of the Interior.

JUDGE BOSWORTH, of Middleborough, Ky., has ordered that all gambling machines in that city cease operations, and that any person throwing dice either for drinks or anything else shall be arrested and make or given an opportunity to make an explanation in the City Court.

MRS PLATT, wife of ex-Senator Platt, of New York, while her husband has been concerned over the Gotham patronage is in Florida looking over the devastation which the severe weather of the past month has worked in her orange groves. Out of 3800 boxes only 800 boxes were saved, the others being frozen solid.

The late President Carnot is to be commemorated at Angouleme by a statute, which is the work of M. Raoul Verlet, a clever young sculptor, who carried off the prize at the Salon in 1887, and a medal of honor in 1889. He also did the monument in Maupassant. The Carnot monument is twelve feet high.

W. J. ELY, of New York, who recently returned from an eighteen months' prospecting tour in Venezuela and British Guiana, declares that perils and hardships beset the path of the gold hunter in those regions. Mr. Ely is about thirty years old, tall, well formed and of evident pluck and determination, but he finds the South American El Dorado is not all it is cracked up to be.

Miss Bilgrami, of Hyderabad, the first Mohammedan girl to try a university examination has passed the first examination in arts at the Madras University with honors in Arabic. Not being allowed to leave the zenana, she pursued her studies by herself under very great difficulties, as she could not attend college lectures. She took her examination in a girls' school under the eye of the head mistress.

The President Goes Duck Hunting.

President Cleveland, accompanied by Dr. O'Reilly and others, started from Washington on his trip down the Potomac after ducks, on the lighthouse tender Violet. The Violet is to make her regular tour of inspection in the lighthouse district, including the sounds of North Carolina. The President was accompanied by Dr. O'Reilly, his physician; Commander George De F. Wilde, Naval Secretary of the Lighthouse Board, and Commander Benjamin P. Lamberton, Inspector of the Washington lighthouse district. The trip was planned to last for a week or ten days.

EMPEROR WILLIAM has conferred upon Emperor Francis Joseph the rank of field marshal-general in the German army.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN, ETC.			
FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat.		@	$ 3 85
High Grade Extra			3 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	55		58
CORN—No. 2 White	48		49
OATS—Southern & Penn.	55		55¼
RYE—No. 2	56		57
HAY—Choice Timothy	13 00		13 50
Good to Prime	12 50		13 00
STRAW—Rye in car lds.	11 50		11 50
Wheat Blocks	6 00		7 00
Oat Blocks	7 50		8 00
CANNED GOODS.			
TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3		@	$ 65
No. 2			60
PEAS—Standards			1 00
Seconds			95
CORN—Dry Pack			85
Moist			75
HIDES.			
CITY STEERS	6½	@	$ 7
City Cows	4½		4¾
Southern No. 2	3½		3¾
POTATOES & VEGETABLES.			
POTATOES—Burbanks	70	@	9 75
ONIONS	70		75
PROVISIONS.			
HOGS PRODUCTS—shlds.		@	7
Clear ribsides			7¼
Hams	10¾		10¾
Mess Pork, per bar			14 00
LARD—Crude			6
Best refined			8
BUTTER.			
BUTTER—Fine Crmy	25	@	$ 26
Under fine	23		24
Creamery Rolls	22		23
CHEESE.			
CHEESE—N. Y. Fancy	12	@	$ 12¼
N. Y. flats	12¼		12½
Skim Cheese	6		8
EGGS.			
EGGS—State	27	@	$ 28
North Carolina	20		21
LIVE POULTRY.			
CHICKENS—Hens	12	@	$ 14
Ducks, per lb	12		13
TOBACCO.			
TOBACCO—Md. Infer's	1 50	@	$ 2 50
Sound common	3 00		4 00
Middling	6 00		7 00
Fancy	10 00		12 00
LIVE STOCK.			
BEEF—Best Beeves	4 75	@	$ 5 00
Good to Fair	4 25		4 50
SHEEP	2 00		3 75
Hogs	4 50		4 90
FURS AND SKINS.			
MUSKRAT	10	@	$ 11
Raccoon	40		45
Red Fox	—		1 00
Skunk Black	—		80
Opossum	22		23
Mink	—		80
Otter	—		4 00

NEW YORK.

FLOUR—Southern	3 10	@	$ 4 20
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	56⅞		58⅝
RYE—Western	48		50
CORN—No. 2	48⅝		49⅝
OATS—No. 3	33⅝		33⅞
BUTTER—State	11		23
EGGS—State	30¾		32½
CHEESE—State	9		11½

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern	3 60	@	$ 4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	57½		57⅝
CORN—No. 3	46¾		47
OATS—N. 2	36		36
BUTTER—State	25		28
EGGS—Penns. ft	30		31

No Such Thing.

The quality of endurance of or indifference to what in other men produces shock or repulsion is said to belong to men without nerves. There is no such thing and cannot be. The finer the physical development the keener perhaps is the sensibility to pain. Let neuralgia put on its harness for a raid and get after such men, the nerves will be found all quivering at once. And so this malady works, a creeping ugly foe to health bent on torture and misery, until it meets its antipathy, St. Jacobs Oil, which cures and conquers, quickly, surely.

Texas live stock men say that the loss of cattle by the cold spell was twenty-five per cent.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials free. Address

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

☞ Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Olive crops have failed both in France and Spain.

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25 cts., 50 cts., $1.

Five billion June bugs were destroyed in 519 Austrian communities last year.

LI. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

Washington City has a soup kitchen which is feeding some 2,000 poor a day.

Mental Alertness

depends very largely on the physical condition. Sluggish blood dulls the brain. A Ripans Tabule after meals will clear away the fogs in short order.

If the children would stop growing so fast, the rest of us wouldn't feel so old.

It's "agin" a man if there is nothing "agin" him.

A Bank Failure.

AN INVESTIGATION DEMANDED.

A general banking business is done by the human system, because the blood deposits in its vaults whatever wealth we may gain from day to day. This wealth is laid up against "a rainy day" as a reserve fund—we're in a condition of healthy prosperity if we have laid away sufficient capital to draw upon in the hour of our greatest need. There is danger in getting thin, because it's a sign of letting down in health. To gain in blood is nearly always to gain in *whole some* flesh. The odds are in favor of the germs of consumption, grip, or pneumonia, if our liver be inactive and our blood impure, or if our flesh be reduced *below a healthy standard*. What is required is an increase in our *germ-fighting strength*. Dr Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery enriches the blood and makes it wholesome, stops the waste of tissue and at the same time builds up the strength. A medicine which will rid the blood of its poisons, cleanse and invigorate the great organs of the body, vitalize the system, thrill the whole being with new energy and make permanent work of it, is surely a remedy of great value. But when we make a positive statement that 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption can, if taken in the early stages of the disease, be CURED with the "Discovery," it seems like a bold assertion. All Dr. Pierce asks is that you make a thorough investigation and satisfy yourself of the truth of his assertion. By sending to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., you can get a free book with the names, addresses and photographs of a large number of those cured of throat, bronchial and lung diseases, as well as of skin and scrofulous affections by the "Golden Medical Discovery." They also publish a book of 160 pages, being a medical treatise on consumption, bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, which will be mailed on receipt of address and six cents in stamps.

WOVEN WIRE FENCE
Why pay 60 to 80c. a rod for fence when you can make the best Woven Wire Fence on earth, horse high, bull strong, pig and chicken tight, for
13 to 20c. A ROD?
A man and boy can make from 40 to 60 Rods a day. Over 50 different styles Catalogue Free. Address, KITSELMAN BROS., Ridgeville, Indiana.

HIGHEST AWARD WORLD'S FAIR.
IMPERIAL GRANUM

IS THE FOOD BEST SUITED TO ALL WEAK CONDITIONS OF DIGESTIVE ORGANS
FOR Dyspeptic, Delicate, Infirm and AGED PERSONS
THE SAFEST FOOD IN THE SICK ROOM FOR INVALIDS AND CONVALESCENTS.
PURE DELICIOUS, NOURISHING FOOD FOR NURSING MOTHERS, INFANTS AND CHILDREN
THE IMPERIAL GRANUM IS SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
JOHN CARLE & SONS, NEW YORK.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Mar. 14

THE LEGISLATURE.

The legislature is doing nothing for the public, says the *Patriot*. Here and there on the calendars are bills of minor importance ostentatiously introduced and pushed along as popular measures. But more prominent are the bills designed for personal and private advantage or profit which are befriended in every way while the popular measures after introduction find friends only at odd intervals. The bird book bill and the Marshall pipe line bill are samples of the bills giving profits to somebody. True the bird book bill was vetoed, but the legislature passed it. That body whose pseudo integrity moved it to give thanks for the adjournment of congress, had not enough honesty to destroy the Marshall bill nor enough honor to consider it in proper turn; but obedient to the demands or persuasions of the Standard Oil Company took up the bill before its turn, passed it and sent it to a governor who obediently signed it.

The Fifty-third Congress was perhaps not a model one. But fifty-three congresses like it could not do so much against the rights of the people nor rob them so thoroughly as the state legislature has done and contemplates doing. If the congress was in session too long the legislature should not have met; at least not on earth.

MAINE has an attack of the woman suffrage measles. The house, the other day, passed the woman's suffrage bill by a vote of 80 to 55, and it now goes to the senate.

So far as we can learn, Curtin and Womelsdorf, our representatives at Harrisburg, favored the passage of the Marshall bill, by which the Standard Oil Co. becomes a greater monopoly than ever and be enabled to drive out all competition.

Curtin and Womelsdorf, you misrepresent the great mass of the people of Centre county, and common decency demands your immediate resignation for being shamefully untrue to the people you represent.

THE STANDARD WINS.

Given a corporation swollen to bursting with ill-gotten gains; a Legislature with a two-thirds partisan majority; and a complaisant Executive—what security have the people that as between themselves and such a corporation any regard will be paid to popular rights or constitutional limitations?

The signing of the Marshall Pipe Line bill repealing the Act of 1883 at the instance of the Standard Oil Company answers the question. We regret to say that the quibble by which Governor Hastings justifies his action condemns him. If the Act of 1883 in its application to individual owners of pipe lines had been harsh or unnecessary it would have been sufficient to so amend it as to meet the case. If the act had been unconstitutional the parties injured thereby would have had their remedy in the Courts. But such amendment or procedure would not have helped the Standard Oil Company to obtain control of all competing pipe lines, and thus to have bottled up the independent producers and refiners by cutting off their access to seaboard markets. The Marshall act repeals the Act of 1883, root and branch, makes the Standard Oil Company master of the situation, destroys competition, and puts a brand upon every consenting party to the transaction.—Philadelphia *Record*.

ONE of the most intelligent and level headed farmers and prominent grangers of 15 years good standing in that creditable order, takes no stock in the new law creating a state department of agriculture, with its platoon of salaried officers and clerks, made up of politicians and "farmer" howling demagogs, who, with their new and expensive Department won't benefit a single farmer to the extent of a pin's head.

That granger's head is level. He also asserts that in the grange no opportunity was given to fairly discuss the merits of this new fangled idea of creating this "agricultural department" which will not enable the farmer to raise a peck more of grain or get a farthing more in price for it.

Some orders are having self-styled and self-constituted "committees on legislation" which is simply a cover for the detested lobbyist.

How comes it that on so all-important a measure to the anti-monopoly grange and all other people, this "committee on legislation" was as dumb as an oyster and that its Order was not called upon to petition against the Standard Oil Company's monster, the Marshall pipe line bill? Might any oil have oozed in on any lobbyist of any "committee on legislation" and silenced the friction?

THE promised investigation of corruption in Philadelphia's government is not to be had. It was promised by the Republicans, but they have gone back on their promise. Philadelphia is far more black with corruption than New York, and the Republican bosses have decided that the legislature shall not order an investigation knowing it would show up very damaging to their party.

Honest men, what do you think of it?

TWO-THIRDS of the Republican press along with the entire Democratic press of the state, do not endorse the reasons given by the governor for signing the bill which gives the Standard Oil Company the right to wipe out all opposition by buying up competing pipe lines.

THE present legislature beats the late congress all hollow as no good. Congress did a number of good things and left some things undone that would have been good. But our state legislature started out with schemes to bankrupt the treasury, and to such an extent that the Governor felt obliged to send them a special message of warning. This is the first time in the history of the Union that a governor has felt obliged to do this!

This legislature has created new offices;

It has raised salaries instead of lowering them;

Its other schemes to plunder the treasury foot up 15 million dollars over the entire revenues of the state;

It passed the Marshall bill to benefit the Standard Oil monopoly to the injury of every citizen of the state.

Don't talk about congress—look to Harrisburg for downright iniquity, and Centre county's representatives have a hand in it.

THE Altoona *Tribune* rep., has this sensible note: Senator Quay resides in the western part of this state. He has no business whatever to interfere in the local affairs of Philadelphia or to dictate the appointment or choice of officers for that city. When he does so he is guilty of gross impertinence. Under the American theory he is the servant of the people; in practice assumes to be the master and to dictate the policy of governors and legislators. The thing is simply intolerable and should be resented by every citizen who respects his own manhood and the freedom of his fellow citizens.

WOODWARD.

Interesting Items of the Past Week Given by Our Correspondent.

Mrs. Elmer Baner moved into part of Andrew Moyer's house last Wednesday.

Mr. John H. Brungard will vacate the shanty at Engle & Brungard's saw mill and will move into the toll house at the east end of town.

The hotel property and farm of C. W. Hosterman of this place, were sold at assignees sale on March 5th; the hotel property was bought by T. B. Motz for $1360, and the farm by G. W. Wolf, at $30.50 per acre; the lot adjoining the hotel by R. M. Wolf, for $104.

Phineas Miller attended the horse sale at Millheim on Saturday.

The warm weather and thaw of the last few days has caused the Pine creek to rise some, it took the ice off without doing any serious damage.

Public sales with free dinners are largely attended; farm stock and implements bring poor prices.

John Neidig, of Penn Cave, visited friends and relatives at this place several days last week.

News items are almost as scarce as that useful necessity the almighty dollar.

McClellan Stover will move on Jacob Neidig's farm this spring and Luther Hosterman will commence housekeeping and take Stover's place at Fiedler.

NOTICE.—All persons are cautioned against opening fences, or passing thro the fields of the undersigned east of this town; a suitable reward will be given any one furnishing information that will secure the conviction of parties who opened fences or drove thro said fields within the past 8 days. Notice is olso further given that in future no one will be permitted, under any condition of the road, to open fences or drive across said fields, unless first having obtained my permission, otherwise the penalties of the law will be enforced. F. KURTZ.

Died Near Jacksonville.

On last Thursday morning Mrs. Potter Tate died at her home near Jacksonville, of pneumonia, after a brief illness of only a few days. She was aged about forty-nine years, and leaves a husband and six children. The interment was made on Sunday morning.

—Owing to the fact that Lyon & Co., of Bellefonte, must make room for a large stock of spring goods, they now offer their entire winter stock at such prices never before heard of in this county. See their advertisement in another column on page five.

EXTRAORDINARY... ...REDUCTION SALE

Of all Winter Goods for the purpose of closing out our entire Winter Stock. This to last for thirty days only. This means a reduction from the wonderfully low prices we have had during the past season.

In February we shall commence to take inventory and make ready for our Spring Stock, and for that season we shall dispose of all

Our Winter Stock Regardless of Retail Value!

Men's Overcoats.

Men's Overcoats, the finest of Long Dress Overcoats,	were $13.50,	now	$11.00
Men's Overcoats,	worth 10.50,	now	8.00
" "	" 9.50,	"	7.00
" "	" 9.00,	"	6.75
" "	" 6.00,	"	4.50
" "	" 5.00,	"	3.75
" "	" 4.00,	"	3.50
" "	" 3.50,	"	3.00
" "	" 3.00,	"	2.50

Boys' Overcoats.

Boys' Overcoats,	worth 5.50,	now	4.50
" "	" 4.50,	"	3.50
" "	" 3.50,	"	2.50
" "	" 3.00,	"	2.00
Children's Overcoats,	1.00 1.25, 1.50,	and	2.00

Men's Winter Suits.

Men's Winter Suits that were	13.50,	now	10.50
" "	" 11.50,	"	9.50
" "	" 10.50,	"	8.50
" "	" 8.00,	"	6.00
" "	" 6.00,	"	4.50
" "	" 5.00,	"	3.50
Boys' Winter Suits, "	8.00,	"	6.00
" "	" 7.00,	"	5.00
" "	" 5.00,	"	3.50
" "	" 4.00,	"	2.75
" "	" 3.00,	"	2.25
" "	" 2.50,	"	2.00
" "	" 2.00,	"	1.25
" "	" 1.25,	"	1.00
" "	" 1.00,	"	.85

Blankets.

Blankets,	were 6.00	now 4.75	Blankets,	were 1.25	now 90c
"	5.00	3.75		,1.00	75c
"	3.00	2.25			
"	2.00	1.50			
"	1.50	1.00			

Dress Goods

All Wool 54 inch Cloth, -	was 65c	now 38c
All Wool 40 inch Cloth, - -	was 50c	now 48c
" " -	was 45c	now 32c
" " - -	was 35c,	now 28c
" " - -	was 25c	now 18c
All Wool Henriettas, in all Colors. -	was 60c	now 34c
The Heaviest Kind of Outing Flannels,	was 15c	now 11c
" " " "	was 10c	now 8½c
" " " "	was 9c	now 7½c
" " " "	was 6c and 7c	now 5c

Underwear.

Men's Under Shirts & Drawers, fine, heavy, all wool, -	were 1.50	now	1.00
" " "	" 1.00	"	75c
" " "	" 90c	70 &	75
" " "	" 60c	"	37c
" " "	" 50c	"	35c
" " "	" 25c	"	20c

	That were,	Now,		That were,	Now,
Men's & Boy's Caps	75c	59c	Men's & Boys' Caps,	25c	19c
"	50c	38c	"	20c	12½c
"	35c	20c			

Ladies' Hose, all wool, from 15c up	Red Flannels,	were 40,	now 30
Children's & Misses', 6c and up	"	35,	25
Men's Woolen Socks, were 25 & 30,	now 17 & 18	" 25,	18
" 15 & 18,	9 & 10	One lot Men's good, heavy Winter Shirts,	worth $1.00, now 49c
Ladies' Muffs as low as 44c, and better grades in same low proportions.		Very best Bleached Muslin, 6 & 7c	
Ladies' Corsets, from 23c up		Best Unbleached Muslin, 4, 4 1-2, 5	
		Tickings, from 7c up	

Fine Shoes.

Women's Best Calfskin Shoes, fine, soft goods, that were	$1.50,	now	$1.30
" " "	1.35,	"	1.20
" " "	1.15,	"	1.00
" " "	1.10,	"	97c
" " "	1.00,	"	89c
Children's Shoes,	were 1.25,	now	1.00
" " "	1.00,	"	89c
" " "	90c,	"	74c
" " "	80c,	"	60c
" " "	75c,	"	58c

Infant Shoes, that were 50, 40 and 30c, now 40, 35 and 25c.

Men's and Boys' Shoes, that were 2.50, now 2.00
" " " 2.00, " 1.50
" " " 1.50, " 1.15
" " " 1.25, " 90
" " " 90, " 75 & 85

The greatest stock of Rubbers in the county of the very best make, at correspondingly low prices.

We have no space to detail our entire stock, but the above will give an idea of what we propose to do for the next 30 days. You will remember that we have sold goods cheaper the past season than has ever been known before. Now we have made the above reduction even from that basis. We must move our winter stock as we propose to have a great line of Spring goods in due season.

LYON & CO.,

Bellefonte, - - - - Penna.

GREAT STOCK! VAST ASSORTMENT! LOW PRICES!

Our stock of WINTER DRESS GOODS, UNDERWEAR, CLOTHING, BOOTS and SHOES, Etc., of all kinds is the most complete in the valley and our prices worry competition. In fact our competitors can't understand how we can sell goods at such low figures. We are satisfied with a moderate profit, and you get full value on every purchase made. You will probably need an Overcoat or Gloves, and we are sure we have just what you want. A full line of all kinds of Rubber Goods in stock. Produce of all kinds wanted.

HARPER & KREAMER.

NEW OPENING....

The undersigned is about to occupy his new business stand and will open out an entirely new stock of

Furniture &... ...Wall Paper

Parlor Suits - from $25 up.
8-piece Oak Suits, from $26 up.
Chairs, - from $4 to $10.
Rocking Chairs, $1.40 to $5.00.
Bed Springs and Mattresses correspondingly low.

All goods having been purchased low will be sold at

15 per cent. less than heretofore.

o——o

Goods sold on installments to responsible parties at acceptable terms. Call and see—satisfaction guaranteed.

F. W. WEBER,

BOALSBURG, - PA.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—PURSUANT TO an order issued out of the Orphan's Court of Centre county, the undersigned administrators of James Grove, Sr., late of Gregg township, deceased, will offer at public sale at Spring Mills, on

— SATURDAY, MARCH 16TH, 1895. —

At one o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate, to wit: All that certain tract of land situate in Potter township, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: on the east by lands of Horace Kaufman, on the south by Old Fort and Millheim turnpike on the west by lands of James W. Runkle, and on the north by M. J. Decker, containing

— 57 ACRES AND 15¼ PERCHES. —

There are no buildings on this tract; about 8 acres are well timbered with hickory and oak. Balance is in good state of cultivation; a good well of pure water is on the tract, which will make a desirable farm.

Also all that certain tract of land situate at Spring Mills, bounded and described as follows: On the north by an alley, on the east by main road, on the south by land of John P. Condo, and on the west by an alley, containing one-fourth of an acre, more or less. Thereon erected a good two-story frame dwelling house, good barn, and all necessary outbuildings. A well of never failing water is on the premises; good fruit, etc The buildings are all in excellent condition, making a desirable property.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, one-third in one year, and the balance in two years with interest to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises

JAMES P. GROVE.
W. F. REARICK.
Administrators of James Grove, Sr., dec'd.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at public sale at the residence of Philip Durst, in Potter township, 3 miles east of Centre Hall on

THURSDAY, MARCH, 28, 1895,

2 horses, 1 a bay horse 12 years old, good plow leader, the other a black mare 12 years, 10 good milk cows, 4 of them will be fresh by day of sale, 3 of them fresh in April, the balance fresh in fall, 8 Short-horn bulls, 1 of them 2 years old, 5 1-year old and 10 months old, 1 2-year old heifer, 3 yearling heifers, 2 bull calves, 3 months old, and 1 heifer calf, Chesterwhite boar 2 years old, Chesterwhite brood sow, open buggy, road cart, land roller, 2-horse wagon, iron axle spring tooth harrow, spike tooth harrow, Southbend plow, Molly Stark plow, 3-horse bar share plow, Centre Hall cornplanter, log chain, double trees, single trees, butt chains, rakes, forks, corn scraper, 2 grain cradles, 2 1-horse cultivators, Hokie plow, set double driving harness Royce self-rake harvester, family 2-seated cutter, cutting box, coal stove.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m. when terms will be made known. PHILIP DURST.
WM. GOHEEN, Auc't.

PUBLIC SALE —WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC sale about 1 mile west of Old Fort on

SATURDAY, MARCH 30,

3 head horses, sound, good workers and leaders, 1 Jersey cow, 3 head milk cows, all of them fresh, 5 head young cattle, 1 Chesterwhite brood sow, pigs by time of sale, 2 fine shoats, 1 Deering binder, 1 Osborne mower, good as new, 1 bob sled, 2 2-horse wagons, 2 plows, 1 harrow, 1 pair hay ladders, Centre Hall cornplanter, hay fork, 2 set of tug harness, 2 pair flynets, forks and rakes, shovels, chains, bridles, collars, lead and check lines, grind stone, dinner bell, and many other articles.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock when terms will be made known. HENRY KLINE.
WM. GOHEEN, Auc't.

FOR SALE.—A FARM SITUATED ONE mile west of Millheim along turnpike, containing,

o——o 165 ACRES, o——o

Well cultivated, with stone Dwelling-House, Bank barn, and outbuildings. A fine spring of water, young orchard, and all improvements in No. 1 condition.

ALSO—100 acres, more or less within Millheim borough, in excellent condition, good location, being in close proximity to church, schools, market, etc.

For terms apply to A. J. GEPHART,
dec6tf Millheim, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE.—WILL BE OFFERED AT public sale at the residence of the undersigned, two miles east of Centre Hall,

— THURSDAY, MARCH 21. —

Two draft mares, weighing about 1400 pounds each, 2 driving horses, 3 milk cows, 2 of them Jerseys, 3 heifers, Shorthorn bul 2 years old in spring, 1 yearling, 2 brood sows, new Empire binder, Piano mower, new Tiger hay rake for one or two horses, new Centre Hall improved cornplanter, grain drill, corn scraper, steel beam cultivator, plows, harrows, sled, cutter, 2-horse wagons, buggy, fanning mill, harpoon rope and pulleys, dung fork, pitch forks, double and single trees, set tug harness with breechings, 2 sets single harness, flynets, collars and bridles, and many other articles. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock when terms will be made known.
JOHN H. SNYDER.
WM. GOHEEN, Auctioneer

WANTED RELIABLE MEN to sell our choice and complete line of Nursery Stock. Highest salary and commission paid weekly, paying and permanent position guaranteed and success insured to good men. Special inducements to beginners, experience not necessary. Exclusive territory and your own choice of same given. Do not delay. Apply to
ALLEN NURSERY CO.
mar7-4m Rochester, N. Y.

TANSY PILLS! ALL DRUG STORES. SAFE AND SURE. SEND 4c. FOR "WOMAN'S SAFE GUARD." WILCOX SPECIFIC CO., PHILA., PA.

A VETERAN'S VERDICT.

The War is Over. A Well-known Soldier, Correspondent and Journalist Makes a Disclosure.

Indiana contributed her thousands of brave soldiers to the war, and no state bears a better record in that respect than it does. In literature it is rapidly acquiring an enviable place. In war and literature Solomon Yewell, well known as a writer as "Sol," has won an honorable position. During the late war he was a member of Co. M, 2d. N. Y. Cavalry and of the 13th Indiana Infantry Volunteers. Regarding an important circumstance he writes as follows:

"Several of us old veterans here are using Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, Heart Cure and Nerve and Liver Pills, all of them giving splendid satisfaction. In fact, we have never used remedies that compare with them. Of the Pills we must say they are the best combination of the qualities required in a preparation of their nature we have ever known. We have none but words of praise for them. They are the outgrowth of a new principle in medicine, and tone up the system wonderfully. We say to all, try these remedies."—Solomon Yewell, Marion, Ind., Dec. 5, 1892.

These remedies are sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee, or sent direct by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, six bottles $5, express prepaid. They positively contain neither opiates nor dangerous drugs.

Stop Thief!

Any one whose Watch has a

Non-pull-out

bow (ring), will never have occasion to use this time-honored cry. It is the only bow that cannot be twisted off the case, and is found only on Jas. Boss Filled and other watch cases stamped with this trade mark.

A watch case opener, which will save your finger nails, sent free on request.

Keystone Watch Case Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.

You ought to get Dr. Day's Strong Cough Syrup.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

WANTED-SALESMEN We want a few men to sell a Choice Line of Nursery Stock. We cannot make you rich in a month but can give you steady employment and will pay you well for it. Our prices correspond with the times. Write for terms and territory to
THE HAWKS NURSERY CO.
mar7-4m Rochester, N. Y.

KRUMRINE BROS.,
Apothecaries,
Bellefonte, - Penna.

Headquarters for

FINE PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.

AMBITION.

Float upward on ambition's fire,
To find the skies aflame
With gilded creatures that aspire
To pluck the gems of Fame:
But, wearied with thy struggling flight,
Thou drink'st from sorrow's cup—
To find, upon that towering height,
Are thousands further up.

Cleveland Plaindealer.

A WELL GROOMED WOMAN.

"H'm!"

Mr. Fenton put down his evening paper and regarded his wife with a sigh. She sat on the other side of the table, mending her way through a pile of stockings mountain high; a plump, little woman of 40, none too trig in figure, decidedly ruffled as to hair, but with a merry twinkle in her blue eyes and motherliness expressed in every line of her comfortable person.

"Well?" said she, looking up, feeling with sinking at the heart that some new complication had come up in the financial situation, and that she was about to be treated to views of bimetallism, addling to the feminine mind. But no. Her lord and master had been led into a very different train of thought.

"It's nearly fifteen years that we have been married, Mary," he mused, remembering as he spoke that in all that time he had hardly ever before scrutinized her with such a critical gaze.

"Tell it not in Gath!" she laughed. "I'm growing old, but let us keep it a secret in the family as long as we can."

"Yes, you have changed—we have both changed. What a vain little chatterbox you used to be?'

"'Vox et praeterea nihil' expressed me in those days. Now 'Socks et praeterea nihil' would be more like it,' cried Mrs. Fenton, gayly, with a flourish of her darning needle at the work basket. "And as for vanity! Bless my heart! I should like to know when I have had time to be vain!"

"I am afraid you are getting a little careless, my dear," her husband observed, congratulating himself on having so easily led up to the discussion he wanted. "Sometimes it has struck me that you were almost untidy, and that's a sad mistake for a woman. If she has the air of being well groomed she possesses a very great charm."

Mr. Fenton wore prodigious whiskers, Dundreary like, and they hid a blush which rose to his face at the consciousness that he was quoting the newspaper article verbatim et literatim. But his wife had no such protection, and the rich color died her very brow. To be called untidy is a cruel stab from one's better half, but she restrained the indignation on her lips and tried to ask quite calmly:

"Whom should you call a particularly well groomed woman, now? Of course, I suppose there are three hundred and ninety-nine of them in the four hundred, but among our neighbors? It would help me to find a model, you know."

There had been moments in their wedded career when Mr. Fenton had felt that the workings of a feminine intellect were quite beyond him, and this was another of them. At what was Mary driving? It was impossible to suspect her of jealousy, for from that taint her sweet nature was absolutely free. So, rather in the dark, he replied, helplessly:

"Um—ah. Well, Mrs. Van Dusen, now. She always seems to me what you would term well groomed—a fine figure of a woman and dresses mighty well."

"Mrs. Van Dusen spends $1,000 a year for dress where I spend, perhaps, $150. She buys her figure from an expensive corset maker, but it is useless to mention that to a man. She has no children, three servants, and nothing to think of but fixing herself up. I am not complaining, James, dear. You remember you brought up the subject yourself, but when you compare me with Robert Van Dusen's wife you should consider the difference in our circumstances. I have many, many cares and my days are full to the brim."

The rough head bent over the hole which was being filled with a careful lattice work of black yarn, and the needle went in and out steadily. If the mender's eyes were dim nobody noticed it.

"But it takes very little time to keep one's self in neatness and order. Just hear this, now, my dear. A very good article, very sensible, too."

The eloquence of Cicero, the rounded periods of a Junius would not have moved Mary Fenton at that moment. It took all her wits to keep down the bitterness in her heart. Without waiting for encouragement, her husband read on:

"'The woman who has an air of being well groomed has a very great charm for all men.' [He skipped this sentence. Why expose the writer to a charge of plagiarism?] 'Really, ladies, you should at least try the experiment, and may well devote a little time each day to the cultivation of exquisite personal detail at the expense of some your more frivolous amusements. First, do not rise too early. Breakfast in bed on a cup of coffee, a roll, perhaps a little fruit, and plan your toilets for the day.'"

Up went Mary's eyebrows and a sarcastic smile played about her mouth. Three children to send to school at 9 o'clock and breakfast to get before that! Glancing up Mr. Fenton caught the smile.

"Naturally," he interrupted himself, "every woman cannot follow this plan exactly, but the general outline is good. You'll see."

So he traveled down the columns of directions, for the bath with bran bags, almond meal and orris root, the pedicuring, the manicuring, the elaborate brushing of hair and teeth, the gymnastics for the developing of the figure, the careful examination of each article of clothing to see if a single stitch be wanting, the hundreds of little details which it takes so few minutes to write down, so many to carry out. As he went on, Mary's natural sense of fun came to her rescue, and, beginning to appreciate the absurdity of the situation, she held her peace, adding up as they were mentioned in turn the twenty minutes for this, the thirty minutes for that, and her husband drew a long breath at the end of the evolution of a lovely creature immaculate from top to toe.

"It seems to me," observed she, demurely, "as if cleanliness were getting ahead of godliness nowadays. Well, it must be delightful to go through such a thorough process, and yet four hours seems a long time to devote to dressing every morning."

"Four hours!" cried Mr. Fenton, taken by surprise. "My dear, you must be mistaken. Why, the half hour for the bath is the longest item in the lot."

"Many a mickle makes a muckle, papa, dear," rejoined Mary, earnestly. "Do you think there is ever a morning in the whole year's round when I could take four hours for the adorning of my own person? Where would your breakfast be, and the children, and the orders to the butcher and the grocer? James, what are you going to do to-morrow?" she suddenly asked, and a dimple appeared in her cheek which made her look quite young again.

"To-morrow?" he repeated, mechanically.

"Yes; at the office, you know. Anything especial?"

"Why, no. I have a dozen bills to collect for Mr. Snow; that's all. Why?"

"Because I want to try a little experiment. It's not at all original. In fact, it's as old as the hills. Promise me you will do it."

"If it is within reason," stipulated Mr. Fenton. His wife had not changed so much, after all. If she had outgrown her neatness, the old vivacity was still in her.

"Oh, yes. This is what I want you to do. Change places with me for one day. Let me go and collect the bills for Mr. Snow. I warrant that I will get every cent that is due him, and you stay at home as housekeeper, cook, nurse and general factotum."

"What perfect nonsense!" growled the gentleman, taking up the paper again. "I should think you a school girl of 16. You know that's impossible."

But it was not impossible, and Mrs. Fenton proved it, if not to her spouse's satisfaction, at least to his conviction. She had recourse to all her forsaken arts of coaxing and wheedling, and at last, quite worn out with arguing and shuffling, he had to give in, and agreed to make a fool of himself on the morrow. The victor went up to bed triumphant, pausing in the nursery to leave the big mending basket and to lean lovingly for a moment over the bed where her twin boys lay sleeping—sturdy lads of 9. In the next room she drew aside little Mabel's tumbled curls and left a kiss on the rosy cheek, and at length, with a deep sigh, she found herself standing before her dressing table, taking down the coils of her hair. Many a silver thread had stolen into the bright brown ripples, but they still fell to her waist as abundant as ever, and against the girlish background her face seemed to lose some of its lines of care. Was it true that she had been growing careless of her own appearance? Like a flash there ran across her mind those words about Mrs. Van Dusen, and staring earnestly at the glass she felt a thrill of simple pride in its assurance that, with such clothes as adorned that lady, they would be more on a par in good looks than a casual observer would imagine. Then she thought of her husband and the experiment that was to be tried and, laughing softly to herself, she turned out the gas and got into bed, hearing that unfortunate man in the cellar below, muttering like the ghost of Hamlet's father as he put the coal on the furnace fire.

The memory of the following day is even now a hideous nightmare to James Fenton. Never had the office where he kept books for a peppery and unreasonable coal merchant involved him in so many trying situations. His wife, true to the arrangement, had presented herself at breakfast arrayed in her walking dress, and offered to make suggestions about curling Mabel's hair, tying on her pinafore and mending a mitten brought to her just as the one maid rang the bell for breakfast. Hannah was in the secret, for she had already been to ask his advice about the muffins with a giggle, and Tom and Harry had been told by mamma that her father would lay out their clean clothes and give them any help they needed in the toilet line. By the time he sat down at the table he was a desperate man. His own toilet had been sketchy in the extreme, and he had literally had not a minute to think. Mary, in the gayest of spirits, took his bundle of bills and went off, reminding him not to forget to sort the washing just brought upstairs, and that this was the day for sweeping the parlor. "And I hope," said she cruelly at parting, "that you will find time to give at least fifty strokes of the brush to your back hair, James, dear."

The pen refuses to record what James replied under his breath to this heartless taunt, for when a man has said farewell to his back hair it is hard to be reminded of it. The day wore on. He hardly knew why he didn't fling off the yoke and go downtown as usual, but some dogged perversity in his nature kept him at his post, and to his own grim amusement, Hannah's delight and the children's astonishment he did his best to take up all his wife's forsaken duties. She had not exaggerated when she said that her house was full, and that she had no time to think of herself. A thousand and one little tasks sprung up on every side. Housework seemed to him a many-headed hydra, and one being knocked off another instantly appeared in its place to distract and bewilder. Late in the afternoon, as he sat down for a moment to rest, seeing a spare quarter of an hour before it was time to lay the table for supper, a loud outcry rose below stairs, and the twins appeared, bearing poor little Mabel between them, a damp, doleful object, covered from head to foot with mud. The children talked all together, and at the top of their lungs, trying to explain how Harry had playfully poked his sister, and how she had lost her balance and had fallen headforemost into the gutter, "in the very gutterest place, papa," and the poor man tore his few remaining locks as he bore his daughter off to the bathroom for a complete change of clothes, involving the intricacies of buttons, strings and pins all over again.

At 5.30 Mrs. Fenton returned. A day spent principally in the open air had proved a veritable tonic and she was a pleasant sight to see, with a becoming color in her cheeks and eyes unwontedly bright as she tripped upstairs lightly in spite of her 40 years; bursting into the nursery in such a bustle and stir of good spirits that it grated upon the nerves of her husband, prostrate upon the sofa after the exhausting programme of his housekeeping.

The fun died out of her voice, though not from her glance, as she bent over him, saying softly: "Poor, dear James! Still in your morning dress? What does this mean? I am afraid you are getting into untidy ways."

Mr. Fenton groaned by way of reply.

"Mary," he murmured, feebly, after a moment, "will you accept an humbled man's apology? I never dreamed before what a never ending round of work a woman's life could be. I'm a perfect wreck—but I speak for myself. You will never hear another word of criticism from me if you look like a rag bag."

Mary dropped a kiss on his fevered brow. It was the seal of her forgiveness. A quick look about the room showed her its disorder, but she kept her amusement to herself.

"I have had a busy day, too," she pursued, brightly, taking off her bonnet. "First, your bills. The people who owed them were so astonished when a woman walked in to collect that they handed over the money without a word, and before 11 o'clock my pocketbook was full. That was the end of my duty. Business is rather amusing, James, I think, and not too exciting, for it left me a good many hours, you see, before it was time to come home, so I went to Cousin Lizzie's."

James gave a start. Cousin Lizzie was a butterfly of fashion, for whom Mary's tongue was usually a lash of scorn.

"Yes, Cousin Lizzie. And I said, 'Lizzie, I am not well dressed.' 'That's no news,' says Lizzie. 'No, but I want to be,' says I. 'That's good news,' says Lizzie. 'Put on your things,' says I, 'and take me to your tailor.' So she did, and I've ordered a very smart gown, my dear, which is quite equal to anything of any neighbor's, a new bonnet and a cape, gloves and boots and so on. And I have had some corsets sent home from Mrs. Van Dusen's own woman. You shall never have occasion to complain of me again, James. 'Well groomed.' I thank thee, Jim, for teaching me that word."

As she went into the closet to put away her wraps she stole a glance at her husband. It found him in a state of collapse and in the remote depths of that closet she broke into a little flurry of laughter only to be heard by the moth balls among the furs.

Just then the supper bell tinkled.

"Come!" called Mrs. Fenton, gayly, pulling her husband up from the sofa. They went and by tacit consent the day's doings dropped out of the conversation.

James Fenton slept the sleep of a penitent sinner that night and the morrow restored the old regime. But the seed sown had dropped into good ground and the next Sunday morning the head of the housekeeping department was mysteriously long over her toilet. When she emerged at length she was a vision of gored skirt, huge sleeves, smart cape, wide bowed bonnet, new boots and gloves. Her hair shone like satin, and as for her figure it was as trim and trig as a fashion plate. Mr. Fenton opened his mouth and shut it again. He was dumb. But the children shrieked with delight and pirouetted around the dazzling apparition and curiosity.

"I say, isn't mamma a daisy?" cried Tommy, tossing his hat into the air.

Mabel crept up timidly, fingered the folds of the flaring skirt, and looking up into her mother's vivid face, she said, hesitatingly:

"Are you pretty, mamma?"

"No, dear," answered Mary Fenton, demurely, "but I am well groomed, and I possess a very great charm."

There was a small pile of bills on Mr. Fenton's desk the first of the month. He counted up the total with a sigh, made out a check and wrote to the fishing club that he could not take the trip with them after all. Then he went round to the office of the Evening Comet and stopped his subscription to that unfortunate newspaper.

As They Will Reason It Out.

"This," said the professor of ancient history to the class of '87 (forty-third century), "is a portion of a woman's gown preserved in the Metropolitan museum of antiquities since the nineteenth century. It is valuable both historically and for scientific research, showing as you

will see from these extensive sleeves that the women of that period had abnormally developed muscles. This evidence of physical prowess is found only in a few remaining articles of dress that were worn in that day, but it is corroborated circumstantially by records showing that it was not until that age that woman's rights were seriously discussed. Having secured their rights toward the end of the century they evidently allowed their muscles to degenerate, and have never, so to speak, been on their muscle again."

Delicate Instruments.

Not so many years ago .001 inch marked on a drawing would have been objected to on the ground that it was difficult or impossible to work so closely to measures. At the present time .0005 inch is measured in every fine workshop, and dimensions given in hundredths or even thousandths of an inch frequently appear on drawings without objection on the part of the workmen. The instruments of measurement are now made with such a degree of refined accuracy that even the warmth of hand may expand a rod twelve inches long so that the amount of expansion can be measured.

It has thus become important in fine measurement to be careful that the temperature of the piece to be measured or gauged should have the same temperature as that of the instrument by which its size is determined. By first handling a rod of the length named and measuring it, particularly if the rod be of brass or copper, and then after allowing the rod to cool, handling the gauge until the latter expands, it is found that a discrepancy of from .0007 inch to .01 inch may be sometimes made apparent, due entirely to differences of temperature.

Pretty Pastime in Italy.

Of all the barbarians who capture, kill and eat birds Ouida thinks the Italian people the most offensive and depraved. They have no respect even for the insectivorous birds, but class them all, she says, with "beetles, rats and vermin generally," a lark representing only a succulent morsel for the spit or pastry. This lack of feeling for the feathered tribe exists not alone among the poor and the ignorant but includes all classes, so that measures for their preservation have always been defeated "for fear of offending the electorate" or cutting off the pleasures of the mob. One custom that she ironically describes as a pretty pastime, practiced by the little children of all ranks, is that of crushing the skulls of the birds after they are snared, a custom in which they find great pleasure.

A Novel Letter Box.

In Vienna a novel letter box has been introduced, the main point of difference being the absence of a key to unlock it. When the collecting bag is slid into the groove at the bottom of the box the latter opens and drops its contents into the bag. But one motion is required for the operation instead of the usual cumbersome series of movements necessary to unlock an ordinary box and take out the letters by hand in bunches. No other instrument can open the box, as the groove is of a peculiar shape and will not admit of anything else. Combinations of locks may be arranged for certain routes or districts, and the system is said to be looked upon with favor.

Self Rocking Cradle.

An English invention is a self rocking cradle, warranted to go forty minutes, with a motion easy, slow and pleasant. In appearance the cradle is like the ordinary graceful bassinet of white iron and brass that is swung from a frame, with a hook for the canopy over the head. As the most progressive mothers do not rock their babies to sleep the invention seems to have come too late to fill a general want.

ISLANDS OF SAFETY.

FRANCE'S PENAL COLONY WHERE LIFE IS TORTURE.

A Scorching Climate, Excessively Hard Labor and a Disease Breeding Atmosphere Render Existence Hideous.

Graphically portrayed as the sufferings of Siberian exiles have been they cannot surpass the horrors of banishment to the Isles de Salut, where France has begun to send her anarchists and hardened felons. It is here that Captain Dreyfus, the Frenchman convicted of treason in having revealed to German officers the plans of French fortifications, will be taken to spend the remainder of his life.

The fierce tropical sun and ever humid atmosphere would of themselves kill any but the hardiest, but when to these is added cruel and unremitting toil it is no wonder that the miserable exiles seek swifter death at the hands of their merciless guards, whose orders are to shoot and kill at the first sign of insubordination.

These islands of safety are three in number, and lie a few degrees north of the equator, off the coast of French Guiana, South America. They are small in area, and except for their narrow maritime selvage are covered with dense tropical forests.

The climate is murderous. To stand bareheaded in the blazing sun for a moment's space is certain death. The wet season lasts eight months, from November to June, and the average rainfall during this time is 180 inches. The mercury never drops below 85 degrees Fahrenheit, and climbs up to 115 degrees during the four dry months.

The convict transports either sail from the Isle de Re, in the Bay of Biscay, or from the Isle d'Aix, in the Mediterranean, near Toulon. The voyage lasts a month, and its horrors are a fit preparation for those to come. The prisoners, already dressed in their infamous garb, are confined pell mell in companies of fifty in great iron cages on the spar deck, the upper deck of those extending from stem to stern. These cages are lined on their four sides by benches, and at night hammocks are slung. Day and night the guards stand beside loaded miltrailleuses, ready to fire at the first sign of rebellion.

Day by day as the ship nears the tropics the heat increases, and at last becomes intolerable. The foul air is sweetened only at intervals, when the narrow portholes are opened. Those prisoners who have been orderly are permitted to walk two hours each day upon the deck.

Sometimes there are outbreaks on these convict ships. Eight weeks ago the transport Ville de Saint Nazaire took from the Isle d'Alix 130 felons and 170 who had been condemned to banishment for political crimes. Among the number were several well known anarchists, named Lautier, Marpeaux, Catineaux and Colombat. As they neared Guiana an exile named Gaouyer broke the rules, and when the guard, ordered by the commandant, came to put him in irons Gaouyer sprang upon him and attempted to strangle him.

The guard, however, succeeded in drawing his revolver and firing, and Gaouyer fell mortally wounded. Seeing this the other prisoners, incited by the anarchists above named, attempted to break from their cages, but the officers drenched them with water and suffocated them with steam from pipes especially placed for such an emergency, and they were soon subdued.

On the arrival of the prisoners at the Iles de Salut they are taken to the "Camp," a clearing in which are strongly built iron barred huts. In these are swung double rows of hammocks, and at night the fetid atmosphere within, combined with the noisome vapors of the outer air and the ever present swarms of stinging insects, render any but the sleep of exhaustion impossible.

From the moment of his arrival the convict has no name. He is known only by the number of his hammock. The work is excessively hard. The new arrivals are put at the most severe tasks—draining marshes and clearing ground—"to break their spirits," though it would seem they would have little inclination to rebel after the sufferings of the voyage.

They are conducted to their work by armed guards, who are ordered to fire at the least attempt at flight. Few try to escape, for they know if they evade the bullets of the guards and their pursuit, which seems impossible, it will be necessary to traverse the sea and the virgin forest. At every step will lie in wait for them death by hunger, by fatigue, by disease, or by the poisoned arrows of the natives, who receive a reward for every convict they bring back, dead or alive.

Meanwhile, with bodies broken by their awful toil in a climate where a walk of a hundred yards is a formidable task, they labor in the blazing sun with spades and picks. About their heads hang clouds of stinging insects whose bites swell their faces and hands. Great red ants cover their bare legs, and sometimes poisonous serpents twist about their ankles and inflict mortal wounds. They stand in trenches up to their knees in water and mire, and the putrid exhalations rising from the earth consume them with fever or set their teeth chattering with cold, while the sweat rolls from their foreheads.

OPPOSED TO ATHLETICS.

He Values Brains in College Above Brawn.

Prof. Burt G. Wilder, of Cornell university, Ithaca, N. Y., who recently exhibited a brainless frog, has become known as one of the most skillful experts in brain anatomy in the United States.

He spends all his spare time on the comparative anatomy of brains, has made many important discoveries, and his collection of brains is one of the sights of the institution.

Those who know him well find him a genial, warm hearted, almost overconscientious man, eager to help painstaking students. To those students who are not in his classes he is known as the one man in the faculty who has made unceasing war for twenty years on college sports. Every year there is a scare among the athletes at Cornell lest Dr. Wilder shall succeed in his purpose of killing athletics, and every year there is a rally in the faculty to head him off. The doctor recently said in a printed article:

"I can probably claim a bad preeminence among American professors on the following grounds: I never witnessed an intercollegiate contest, contributed a cent for their maintenance or voted to permit absences of any team or crew. Since 1876 I have objected to the whole system in writings.

PROF. B. G. WILDER.

"Not very long ago society flocked to admire a drooping lily or a nodding sunflower with a slim something in petticoats or trowsers behind it, dribbling forth unintelligible—and therefore inestimable—inanities. To-day the obvious college representative is the captain of a successful football team. The game is witnessed by thousands at a high price. Great newspapers devote columns to contests, which, in the total of fury, bodily hurt and bloodshed, surpass some pugilistic encounters and approximate war before the introduction of gunpowder. 'A whole head is worth less than a half back.' The esthetic craze has been succeeded by an athletic craze."

Dr. Wilder has another fad beside brain study and hostility to football and other athletic sports. It is cats. He was one of the first teachers of physiology to use cats in experiments before the students. To illustrate the action of the heart and lungs he has put hundreds of cats under the influence of chloroform and cut them up in his lecture room. The young women students have invariably stood it better than the young men the first time. Some male freshman is almost sure to faint when he sees the doctor's experiments in vivisection, but the girls, although they occupy the front seats, look on without a quaver. To get cats Dr. Wilder offered 10 cents each for all the small boys could bring him. There was a procession of small boys immediately across the Cornell campus, each with a bag. The doctor had to have constructed at once a cat house and Ithaca became known as the one town in all New York State where midnight feline serenaders were unknown.

Dr. Wilder's cat house used to be a great source of much fun for the students, and more than once has it been raided and the cats allowed to escape. It used to be out in a little orchard, now occupied by a handsome building, and there is a record of a case of arson when it was burned one night and the cats were sent scurrying over the campus to disappear in the neighboring gorges. Dr. Wilder and his cats have been caricatured repeatedly in college annuals, and their memory has been made secure in a college song.

Buried in His Paper.

Some New York undertakers, whose customers are poor people, are using coffins made of paper. The coffins are made in all styles of pressed paper pulp, just the same as the common paper buckets. When they are varnished and stained they resemble polished wood, and in point of durability they are much better than wooden ones, it is claimed. These coffins will do for the burial of the man who is always reading in a street car whenever a lady who needs a seat enters. He claims that he is buried in his paper and does not see the lady. The paper coffin has been made so that at the end of the road for him he can be buried in paper.

Perfect, Except He Is Tongueless

John Fellows is the 19 year old tongueless son of a farmer near Louisa, Ky. He has not even a rudimentary organ. In all other respects the boy is perfect. He is bright, a splendid athlete and a favorite with all.

MILLHEIM.

News Items as Gleaned by Our Correspondent the Past Week.

One of the greatest nuisances in this borough, is the congregating of young boys and young men on the street corners, blocking the sidewalks, and cursing and swearing, and making remarks about strangers who are either driving or walking. It is high time that this intolerable nuisance is abated, and the borough authorities should so instruct the constables to do their duty in order to break this custom up. It is a disgrace to our borough.

W. H. Culberson and family moved to Armaugh township, Mifflin county, on Wednesday of last week. Mr. Culberson was one of the best councilmen that this borough has had for a long time, although he is a Republican.

Why are not the boardwalks from Mr. Cathermans to the stone quarry on North street cleared of snow? There has been ample time since the snow drifts, to have them cleared. Where is the council, and what are they going to do about it?

Dr. J. W. Stam and family moved to town last week and are occupying their fine residence on Penn street.

Adam Kahl and son, of Sugar Valley, were in town last week on business.

Harvey Confer moved into the house vacated by W. H. Culberson.

Charles A. Sturgis, the popular jeweler of Lewisburg, visited his relatives and friends here a few days last week.

Mike Shires, of Potter township, the well-known insurance agent, paid our town a flying trip one day last week and attended to some business while here.

Sheriff Condo was in town last week attending to legal matters connected with his office. Had a sale in Brush Valley.

Our landlords are in good glee, their licenses having been granted for another year, "if they shall so long behave themselves well."

A. H. Hartman and Philip Keller bought a fine pair of black horses from Frank Holloway of Wisconsin last week.

T. S. Bell, the photographer of Altoona has rented the photograph gallery in this place, and will take possession on or about the first of April. He comes well recommended as an artist and also a gentleman of good character and standing. Men of good repute are welcomed here, and will receive the support of the community.

E. W. Mauck, one of the bassos of the Millheim band has severed his connection with the same, and the band loses one of its best bass players.

T. N. Reber, W. H. Dreisbach, Jacob S. Boob, W. F. Bradford, Joe. D. Winters, J. E. Simpson, S. J. Barnitz, Frank Kern, Samuel Gettig and a number of other drummers called on our merchants last week and registered at the Musser House.

Henry Corman, an old and respected citizen of Rebersburg, died last week aged about eighty years. There are left to survive him a widow, four sons and two daughters. Interment last Saturday forenoon, Rev. Brown of the Reformed church officiating.

Danny Zeigler, is at home staying with his family a few days and also took in Holloway's horse show. Same Danny.

Mr. George H. Sheckler, of Mifflinburg, was here last week and gave five entertainments with his "Double Dissolving View Stereopticon." These entertainments were well patronized by our people, because they know a good thing when they see it. It was the finest of the kind that has ever been here; it must be seen to be fully appreciated. Mr. Sheckler is a fine talker as well as a fine elocutionist; he knows all about it. Among his specialties are "The flight of the Soul," "Soldier's Dream," "Sculptor's Vision," "Angel of Peace," "Diana or Christ," "Resurrection and Ascension of our Savior," "Rock of Ages," and to cap the climax, Poe's, "Raven." The views and the rendition of the same were good. These entertainments are instructive as well as amusing.

The sale of Frank Holloway's Wisconsin horses on last Saturday brought a large number of people to town. The horses were as fine a lot as has ever been on our market, and brought fair prices. There has not been so many people in town for a long time. All our merchants were kept busy attending to the wants of their customers.

Among the many persons who attended the horse sale were the Smith Bros., C. P. Long and Will Musser, of Spring Mills, Tom Harter, B. Walter Kurtz and Andy Harkins, of Sugar valley, Lew Gettig and James Kerstetter, of Pleasant Gap.

Abe King, who has been an applicant for pension for years received his voucher last week and Uncle Sam will give him six dollars per month.

Be Careful.

Young man be careful how you speak of a person's character. Any hog can root up the fairest flower that ever grew, so the vilest of persons may ruin the purest of characters.

—Just received a lot of Pattern Table Oil Cloth at a bargain; 15 cents a yard. Get while it lasts.—G. O. Benner.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

DR. HARTMAN.

Said in a Recent Lecture on Chronic Catarrh and Consumption.

Catarrh of the lungs is, ordinarily, known as consumption; also called tuberculosis. In these cases the catarrh has usually found its way into the lungs by the gradual extension of the disease from the throat through the bronchial tubes. Consumption is the natural termination of all cases of neglected chronic catarrh. Every one who is afflicted with chronic catarrh is liable to be attacked with consumption at any time. In the first stages of the disease Pe-ru-na is sure to cure; in the later stages of the disease Pe-ru-na can be relied upon to produce great benefit, and in a large per cent. of cases produce a permanent cure. All those afflicted with this dread disease should begin at once the following treatment:

After all other means have been tried in vain; after doctors have pronounced the case hopeless and friends have given up in despair; after the patient has lost all faith and the incessant care of attendants seems futile, still there is hope in Pe-ru-na. Send for a free copy of Family Physician, No. 2, a complete treatise on chronic catarrh, coughs, colds, la grippe and consumption. Address The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio.

For free book on cancer address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.

AARONSBURG.

An Eighteen-Month Old Child of Elias Stover Buried Sunday.

Frank Holloway sold sixteen out of his car load of nineteen horses at what he considers good prices.

Henry D. Kreamer's twin daughters are dead. The one was buried on Monday afternoon and the other one died during Monday night.

Turb Kreamer had a fire early on Monday morning; the neighbors seeing it hurried in and put it out. Some queer things do happen.

Abner Acker, whose wife died during the late blizzard, and left a small baby, came and brought the little baby and also his little daughter aged about eight years, to his sister, Mrs. Henry Beaver, who has agreed to take care of them.

An eighteen-months-old child of Elias Stover living near Salem church was buried in the Reformed cemetery at this place on last Sunday afternoon.

The new firm of Beaver & Bower have taken charge of Weaver's meat market and on Thursday started their wagon out making their first trip for the season.

George Homan's bull last week cornered the hired man, Jesse Miller, and downed him, but fortunately Homan's large mastiff bitch was near by and took in the situation, caught the bull by the nose and gave the man time to crawl out. Rote who was near by said Miller prayed, but Miller says he didn't, he only swore; be that as it may he had a pretty close call.

Charley Wolf bought the team of black driving mares at Holloway's sale and can now claim the best pair of roadsters in these parts; they have life and action to please any one.

—Extraordinary reductions in Winter clothing and overcoats by Lyons, Bellefonte, and this means a reduction from the wonderfully low prices they have had during the past season. The reductions last only a short time.

We can Collar and Cuff any man in America

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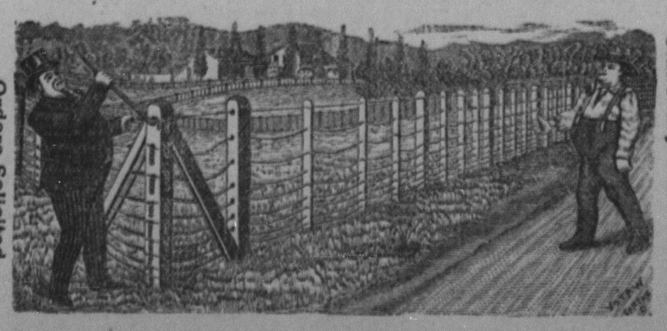

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Time Table, in effect Nov. 25, 1894.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.53 p m., Baltimore, 3.10 p m., Washington, 4.30 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.37 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p m., New York, 9.38 p. m., Baltimore, 6 45 p. m., Washington at 7.50 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

7.58 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.33 a m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.53 a. m. week days, 10.25 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira, and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17 a. m.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.59 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.45 a m, Harrisburg 8.15 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.25 a. m. Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10.17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.53 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.30 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.30 a m, Baltimore at 11.40 m, Wilkesbarre 3.12 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5.59 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.10 p m, week days, 2.00 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4.40 p m. week days, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3.15 p m, Baltimore 4.45 p m, arriving at Montandon 9.15 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

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Westward. P M	P. M.	A. M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P. M.	P M
1 58		5 40	Montandon	9 10		4 55
2 08		6 15	Lewisburg	9 00		4 47
2 17		6 23	Biehl	8 52		4 39
2 22		6 28	Vicksburg	8 47		4 35
2 31		6 37	Mifflinburg	8 38		4 27
2 43		6 50	Millmont	8 25		4 15
2 51		6 58	Glen Iron	8 17		4 07
3 20		7 27	Paddy Mountain	7 48		3 40
3 30		7 38	Coburn	7 38		3 30
3 37		7 45	Zerby	7 30		3 23
3 47		7 55	Rising Spring	7 21		3 14
3 53		8 02	Penn Cave	7 14		3 07
4 01		8 09	Centre Hall	7 06		3 01
4 07		8 16	Gregg	7 00		2 54
4 13		8 23	Linden Hall	6 52		2 47
4 18		8 28	Oak Hall	6 47		2 42
4 22		8 32	Lemont	6 43		2 37
4 27		8 37	Dale Summit	6 38		2 33
4 37		8 47	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 23
4 40		8 50	Axemann	6 25		2 20
4 45		8 55	Bellefonte	6 20		2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.20, 5 45 and 7.40 p m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a. m, 10.19 a m. 5.02 p m, 6.00 p m, and 8 00 p m

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 10.18 a m. and 8.00 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 10.23 a. m. and 8.05 p. m.

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FIGS AND THISTLES.

SIN repeated puts out the eye of conscience.

There are many religions, but only one Christ.

Our place in eternity is to be decided by whom we love.

If dust settles on your Bible, sin will get into your heart.

Thinkers have their hands on the wheels of the world.

Our weakness becomes strength when we take it to God.

Tact wins where great gifts without it would fall flat.

If we are afflicted, it is because God sees a good reason for it.

Is the burden heavy? Don't try to bear it. Give it to Christ.

God can say a good deal in a flower to those who know Him.

The less we have, the more angels wonder when we give.

Gold never stops looking bright because somebody calls it brass.

The money made on whisky and vice is the devil's working capital.

The preacher may be locked up, but his Bible can't be kept in prison.

While Joseph was wearing the iron chain his golden one was being made.

When the church is cold it can only be warmed by fire that comes from God.

God needs every man who knows Him, and knows every man who needs Him.

The lazier a man is the greater things he is going to do when to-morrow comes.

Make your life a ministry of love, and angels will take an interest in your work.

You take something from the burden of sorrow when you give it something to do.

If God gives you a rose, thank Him for it. If He gives you a thorn, do the same.

The Bible begins to grow the moment we begin to live up to the Bible we know.

It is only the man who can rejoice in the Lord always, who has a mountain-moving faith.

Satisfy one desire, and you will find that it has brought a large and hungry family along.

Every dart the devil aims at the man who bears the shield of faith is pointed with a doubt.

We don't have to open the New Testament very wide to find out that God loves sunshine.

When God's Word is made a lamp to the feet, the walk will be in the paths of righteousness.

The devil will have to go out of business on the day that he can't make a lie look like the truth.

Looking at the crowd no doubt entertained Zaccheus, but hearing Jesus speak transformed him.

A stereotyped prayer may possibly be better than none, but it never brings down fire from heaven.

The dangerous thing about putting off repenting until to-morrow, is that we may be putting it off forever.

The man who is running before the chariot of Ahab to-day will be running for the juniper tree to-morrow.

It is more needful to be able to suffer long and be kind, than it is to preach with the tongue of an angel.

Had the serpent in Eden been as ignorant of human nature as some preachers, there would have been no fall.

A revival meeting is sure to drag when people can see clear across the house that the preacher is not expecting much.

The reason all things work together for good to them that love God is because love is always the gainer by being tested.

There is something wrong with the piety of a Christian whose religion never attracts any attention outside the church.

The Lord is not helped any by the shouting of a man who only pays twenty-five cents a year to help take the world for Christ.

Big Forging.

The largest steel plate ever rolled, not only in this country but in the world, was turned out recently by the Wellman Iron and Steel Works, at Chester, Pa. The dimensions of the plate are 450 inches long by 130 inches wide, and 1¼ inches thick. It is intended as a rudder plate for one of the new "ocean greyhounds" contracted for by the International Navigation Company with the Messrs. Cramp, the Philadelphia shipbuilders.

No Wonder.

When a man is informed there are triplets in his family, he can hardly believe his own census.—Richmond Dispatch.

GOV. RICH IN A PULPIT.

Michigan's Executive's Ideas Upon "Applied Christianity" in Politics.

At the Lansing (Mich.) Universalist Church recently, Gov. Rich discussed "Applied Christianity." It was declared to be the duty of every good citizen not only to attend caucuses and vote at the polls, but to use his influence in favor of good government and the enforcement of the laws. A law, in the opinion of the Governor, should either be enforced or repealed. It was also declared to be the duty of every citizen to openly and publicly encourage officers in the discharge of their official duties. After a citizen has done all in his power to select a proper man for office, he is as much obliged to acquiesce in the result, whatever it may be, as he is to aid in the choice.

As those who possess the most of this world's goods are required to contribute most from their substance, so may they who, by reason of natural ability or education, are able to accomplish the most good, be required to make the largest contribution of effort and influence. The Governor maintained that the college professor or president owes more to society than the man who has none of the advantage they have enjoyed.

Gov. Rich maintained that any person who in any unfair or improper manner attempts to influence voters, or who, upon any pretext whatever, makes an incorrect canvass of votes cast at an election, is morally as much guilty of treason as he who gives aid and comfort to the public enemy. There is something wrong in public sentiment, he declared, when men who are the personification of honor in any business transaction will do or permit to be done in politics that, which under the very laws which give them the protection of every right they hold dear, is a misdemeanor, and in many cases a felony. Attention was called to the fact that it is difficult to convict anyone of what is popularly known as a political offense, although these offenses strike at and undermine the very foundations of the Government.

The voter is sometimes met with the alternative of voting for the principles represented by a man personally objectionable, while the opposing candidate, although personally unobjectionable, represents principles antagonistic to his views. In such cases no rule of action can be laid down, but that each individual must decide what his duty is for himself. It was advocated that even in a campaign only respectful language should be used, and when the election is determined the successful candidate is entitled to the loyal support of all good citizens. To speak disrespectfully of the President of the United States is to speak disrespectfully of the country and the Government, and the tendency is to create disrespect for all law.

In conclusion the Governor said that everything possible should be done to improve the condition of those who must labor for their living. They should be permitted to organize in accordance with law, and if labor organizations demand things impracticable or unwise they should be met by fair argument and convinced that all is done for them that is possible. No man should surrender to any organization his rights and obligations as a citizen.

The government of some organizations was declared to be more tyrannical than any people will long submit to. With labor organizations authorized by law and given a standing in court, and the elective franchise undefiled, man has means in his own hands for the redress of injustice on the part of the Government.

A Hen's Brood of Quail.

While Mr. J. T. Stuart, a prosperous farmer living near Knoxville, Tenn., was mowing his grass this summer, the machine cut off the head of a hen quail, which was setting on her nest. A broken egg showed that the eggs would have been hatched in a few days. A little daughter of Mr. Stuart's took the eggs and carefully put them under a hen, whose eggs were to hatch in a day or two. Fourteen of the quail eggs hatched and sixteen of the hen's. For a week or two the young quail went under the hen at night, as the chickens did; after that they roosted in one corner of the coop by themselves.

The little girl fed and looked after them, and they seemed to have no fear of her, but would come and jump in her hand. The moment anyone else came about they would run and hide. Their favorite hiding place was under the chickens, and sometimes two or three would try to get under one chicken, and in their efforts to hide would completely upset it. After they could fly fairly well they took up their abode in the garden, but would always come to the little girl's call of "Chick, chick, chick," and if at a distance would fly and alight at her feet. When they were quite small an old cock quail came for several days and tried to toll them awfy, but they would not go with him. They are now full grown, and all are living but one, which killed itself against a wire gate only a few days ago.—Forest and Stream.

THE U. S. Government officially reports ROYAL Baking Powder superior to all others in leavening strength.

(Bulletin 13, Ag'l Dep't, p. 599.)

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NOTES AND COMMENTS.

JUDGE INGRAHAM, of New York city, was quite right in recommitting to the workhouse a woman who had money in eight banks, yet had been found begging. The judge said that a person wandering about and begging is a vagrant, even if worth a million.

THE Russian government has taken entire charge of the sale of intoxicating liquors in the four eastern provinces of the empire. To prevent immoderate consumption of drink, a new experiment is being tried, which consists in attracting people away from the gin palaces by organizing other recreations and amusements for them.

A GREAT deal depends upon the point of view. The king of Butaritari, one of the Gilbert islands in the Pacific, recently annexed by England, made an edict that everybody should go to church on Sunday under penalty of a fine of $5 for absence. The English commissioner repealed this, but made a similar law looking toward compulsory education.

IT is announced that Japan has ordered two modern first class battle ships of English make. The news is significant as an intimation of the position which Japan expects to take as one of the world's great naval powers. Japan has the advantage of being able to afford these luxuries inasmuch, as we presume, as China will be expected to pay for them.

AN American in Germany was surprised to find a number of cripples among the celebrated college professors, men whose high standard of learning makes them famous the world over. One Berlin professor is wheeled into his lecture room every day, and there are others similarly though for the most part less painfully afflicted. This is due partly to the fact that under the military regime of Germany when a boy is disqualified for the army he is trained for science or the law.

ACCORDING to the Electric Review the Western Union Telegraph company collected about $1,500,000 last year for telling the time of day. "The company has a telegraph desk in the naval observatory at Washington. Four minutes before noon the wires of the system all over the country are cleared of business, and the instant the sun passes the seventy-fifth meridian electricity carries the news to every city." It is only in trying to realize a fact like this in all its bearings that we can get some idea of the way modern life is being regulated by science.

A WRITER in the New England Kitchen is of the opinion that the teaching of cooking in the future will be in the hands of specialists, that is, the work will be divided into branches as cooking for the sick, the preparing of meats, making of bread, or the like. The writer further states that "the demand for teachers of the household arts seems to be greater than the supply. There have been many calls recently for teachers of cookery who are also qualified to teach sewing and millinery, and good salaries have been offered ranging from $900 to $1,300 per year.

AN insurance journal has recently collected statistics of suicide in the United States. Many of the facts gathered are surprising, but the most singular and perplexing is the fact that "the classification by condition shows a greater proportion of suicides among the married men than among the unmarried, which is contrary to the accepted theory." Contrary it certainly is to the statistics of Europe, where the fact that more bachelors than benedicts shuffle off their mortal coil voluntarily has long been cited as one of the most obvious reasons for entering the holy state of matrimony.

A WASHINGTON dispatch recently noted that Japan had given contracts for two new battle ships. The ship-building programme of last year provided for two battle ships, one protected cruiser and one dispatch vessel, and negotiations were begun looking to their construction. The cruiser is to be built at the home navy yard, at Yokosuka, and work has really been begun upon her. She is to be of the English Apollo type and of 2,700 tons displacement. The two battle ships are to be of 12,250 tons displacement each and of the type of the English battle ship Royal Sovereign. The contract for one has been given to the Thames Iron Works and Ship Building company, Blackwall; and the contract for the other has been awarded to the Armstrongs, of Elswick, England.

WILLIAM R. CROWDER lives in Greencastle, Ind. So does William Fisher; and so does a hog, valued at $7, owned by Crowder. One day Crowder let his hog out. Almost simultaneously Fisher left the gate of a nice new hogpen on his place open. As it was the hog's day off it determined to see all that was to be seen and so it strayed into Fisher's hogpen. Just afterward Fisher decided to close his pen, which he did, remarking: "Great Scott, I've got a hog! Well, findin's is keepin's." Pretty soon Crowder demanded his hog. Fisher replied: "I ain't got yer hog;" and the hog, with that ingratitude characteristic of his species, grunted approval. Then Crowder went to law; but the jury was hung. Costs on Crowder, $89. Nothing daunted he brought suit again. Several lawyers and about a hundred witnesses on both sides; also thumping big costs. The trial lasted three days. Finally the jury brought in a verdict of one cent and the hog for Crowder. Fisher and his friends are mad; so also are Crowder and his friends. The only being that seems to be contented is the hog.

IN the fileroom and document rooms at the nation's capitol, secreted under piles of useless government publications and the accumulated dust of years, lie many precious papers and books, whose existence is forgotten, or at least is unknown. Not long ago one of the file clerks of the House of Representatives found eight autograph letters of Washington in the midst of a pile of old records which his superior officer thought he "might just as well get rid of." At another time he discovered in a pigeonhole the original of the letter Martha Washington wrote in response to a resolution declaring it to be the sense of Congress that the father of his country should be buried in the crypt of the capitol, in which she gives her objections to that plan. Last summer the assistant librarian of the Senate discovered on the top of a bookcase in a dark store room a dozen volumes of official reports that could not be duplicated for love or money, and were supposed to be out of existence. There are doubtless other books and manuscripts of equal value in the dust and dark that should be carefully preserved, writes a Washington correspondent. It would be a good thing for Congress to employ some man who knows all about such things to go through the files and select the chaff from the wheat. The rubbish can go to the paper mill, but the important records should be arranged for preservation. As it is now every new clerk that comes in, and changes are made frequently, overhauls the files and makes the room he needs by throwing out what he considers useless.

An Unexpected Gift.

Major Bundy, member of the House of Representatives, father in law of ex-Governor Foraker, and a millionaire, was treated to a slight indignity in one of the House corridors. It was warm inside, and the major had taken his hat in his left hand and was mopping his brow and bald head with a bandanna, when along came a young college dude with a last year's chrysanthemum head of hair and a long overcoat—a handsome boy, and as brimful of mischief as a playful colt. Seeing the major holding his hat in one hand it seemed to occur to the young sophomore that here was a chance to display his sense of humor. He suddenly stopped in front of the old major, plunged his hand into his pocket and pulled out a copper cent like a cart wheel, which he dropped into the major's hat with the remark:

"Here, old man, is something for you."

The major's wrath burst its vial at once. He stamped the marble floor with his feet and his face grew red with excitement.

"What do you mean, sir? Do you know that I am a member of Congress?" he exclaimed.

"That's all right, old man," said the collegian, "you may keep it. I don't want your thanks." The major started after him, but the boy was too fast.

In Havana.

There are other reminders as soon as we are in the streets of Havana. Dark faces abound. There is little hurry. Men predominate to such an extent that the sight of a woman, unless one of the lower classes going to or from her work, or a black eyed vender of lottery tickets, is almost a novelty. There is much noise made by the sellers of all sorts of wares, who cry them up and down the streets. There is an abundance of color in the dress of the people, in the accoutrements of the horses and mules that draw the varied traffic, in the tints of the buildings, in the uniforms of the soldiers who are everywhere, in the blues of the morning sky above it all.

The military are in evidence at every turn. At the wharf so many soldiers are pacing to and fro or lounging listlessly about that it gives one the impression of having landed at a military post, rather than a commercial seaport of some 250,000 people. It requires some time to get away from this impression. Almost every fifth man that one meets wears a military dress of some sort; barracks and fortresses are strewn about the city and its outskirts ad libitum, and bands of marching men and the sounds of martial music are encountered from morning to night.

A Question of Costume.

They object to the new woman in certain quarters because she imitates man. She tries to dress like him. Well there was a time when men imitated women and did it very thoroughly too. A little research into the history of costume, into the ebb and flow of fashion, sometimes throws flash light glimpses into the hidden causes of great social movements.

After the fall of the Roman empire the sexes started about fair in the matter of clothes. Our Tuetonic ancestors adopted a costume which was almost the same for men and women, and consisted of two main garments, the Roman tunica and toga. The tunica was virtually a shirt with long sleeves and was buckled at the waist. The men wore it reaching to the knees and the women to the ankles. In colder northern latitudes the men, as a great innovation, added trowsers, but these were looked upon in the light of a distinct extra and were not considered obligatory in hot weather. There seems to be no doubt that the blouse of the modern European peasant is a direct descendant of the tunica.

Spring Medicine

is so important that you should be sure to get THE BEST. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proven its unequalled merit by its thousands of remarkable cures, and the fact that it has a larger sale than any other sarsaparilla or blood purifier shows the great confidence the people have in it. In fact it is *the* Spring Medicine. It cures all blood diseases, builds up the nerves and gives such strength to the whole system that, as one lady puts it, "It seemed to make me anew."

If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla for your Spring Medicine do not buy any substitute. Be sure to get

"I was all broken down in health, so weak and nervous I was hardly able to be up. I had severe pains in my side, and headache. I would often have to stop when going up-stairs on account of palpitation of the heart. I had no appetite and a distressed feeling in my stomach. I resolved to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I took two bottles and have not had a spell of sick headache for four months, feel well, work all day and eat heartily. My friends remark how well I am looking. I think all nervous, run down people ought to take it, especially nursing mothers." MRS. S. ASHWORTH, Eaton, O.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

Bicycling is becoming very popular in Mexico, Brazil and Argentina.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Gold is being withdrawn from the banks in San Francisco.

After physicians had given me up, I was saved by Piso's Cure.—RALPH EHRIG, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 22, 1895.

Lack of desire is one of the greatest riches.

SYRUP of FIGS

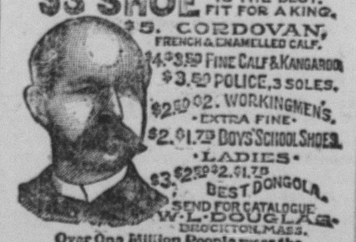
ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. FIT FOR A KING.



$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & CHAMELLED CALF.
$4 $3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO
$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.
$2.50 $2. WORKINGMEN'S. EXTRA FINE.
$2. $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
LADIES.
$3. $2.50 $2. $1.75 BEST DONGOLA.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

Over One Million People wear the
W. L. Douglas $3 & $4 Shoes
All our shoes are equally satisfactory
They give the best value for the money.
They equal custom shoes in style and fit.
Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed.
The prices are uniform,—stamped on sole.
From $1 to $3 saved over other makes.
If your dealer cannot supply you we can.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

Last year we commenced an elaborate plan of advertising, but before we were half through, OUR ADVERTISEMENTS DISAPPEARED. Why? Because WE WERE OVERWHELMED WITH BUSINESS. There was but one thing to do: withdraw the advertising and devote every energy to filling the orders with which we were flooded. This we did, and handled with reasonable promptness a most unprecedented year's business.

WITH ENLARGED FACTORIES, INCREASED FACILITIES, AND TWENTY BRANCH HOUSES FROM WHICH TO DISTRIBUTE OUR GOODS, WE CAN NOW TAKE CARE FOR ALL WHO COME. Last year we could not reduce prices because we were compelled in some way to limit the demand for Aermotor goods. We would have been satisfied with lower prices, but why create a demand which we could not supply? We have made the heaviest purchases of steel and material bought in America this year, and at unprecedented prices, and have made terms to dealers which enable them to make unprecedented prices.

In quality, character, variety, finish, and accessibility to full stock of goods and repairs, we are without competitors. In our plan of advertising last year, we proposed to furnish a feed cutter under certain conditions for $15. For reasons stated above we did not complete the advertising, and the feed cutter was not put out. We now propose to make amends in the following manner: We will announce in this paper our NEW ALL-STEEL, VERY SUPERIOR FEED CUTTER, WORTH

$40 at $10

cash with order, f. o. b. Chicago. Only one to one person, he to furnish addresses of ten neighbors who ought to have something in our line. Cut, description and full information regarding it will appear soon.

We especially desire to caution you against paying excessive prices for windmills outfit. The temptation on the part of the dealer to overcharge is great. $40 added to the legitimate price is $30 clear profit to the dealer. To be sure of your proper price and article, write us of your needs and you will be protected. We are, and always have been, believers in low prices. Because of the prodigious output of our factories we are enabled to have special tools for each piece, and thus reduce the hand labor on the material which we the material and laying it mentioning. We have become the cost of labor put on to an extent has sell that it is not worth on that account the volume of our business rendered competitors impossible, that FOUR LARGE WINDMILL CONCERNS ARE BUILDING THEIR TOWERS OF US THIS YEAR. THEY DO IT BECAUSE WE MAKE THE ONLY ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE AND SAFE TOWER; BECAUSE THEY CAN BUY OF US CHEAPER THAN THEY CAN BUILD; BECAUSE WE ALONE ARE PREPARED TO GALVANIZE EVERYTHING AFTER IT IS COMPLETED, AND COMPLETE EVERYTHING EXACTLY RIGHT.

These concerns are wise, for, even though they may not furnish the best of wheels, the wheel will have the best of supports. Send to us your name and address, and those of your neighbors who may need something in our line, and thereby do them a good turn. The Aermotor Co. is one of the most successful business enterprises which has been launched in recent times. In succeeding advertisements will be discussed and made clear the lines on which that success has been worked out. It was done by a farmer's boy. A careful following of these advertisements may suggest to some other farmer's boy a career.

Aermotor Co., 12th, Rockwell & Fillmore Sts., Chicago.

There is no Mystery Here:

RIPANS Tabules

Are made up practically of the same ingredients that any good physician would prescribe for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Flatulence, Headache, Constipation, Dizziness and all Disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

THE VITAL DIFFERENCE

However, is this: The physician's advice is worth a couple of dollars, and you pay the druggist half a dollar more for filling the prescription, while the Tabules cost only 30 cents.

Sold by Druggists or sent by Mail.

Ripans Chemic'l Co. 10 Spruce St., N. Y.

LINENE REVERSIBLE

Raphael, Angelo, Rubens, Tasso

The "LINENE" are the Best and Most Economical Collars and Cuffs worn; they are made of fine cloth, both sides finished alike, and being reversible, one collar is equal to two of any other kind. They fit well, wear well and look well. A box of Ten Collars or Five Pairs of Cuffs for Twenty-Five Cents.

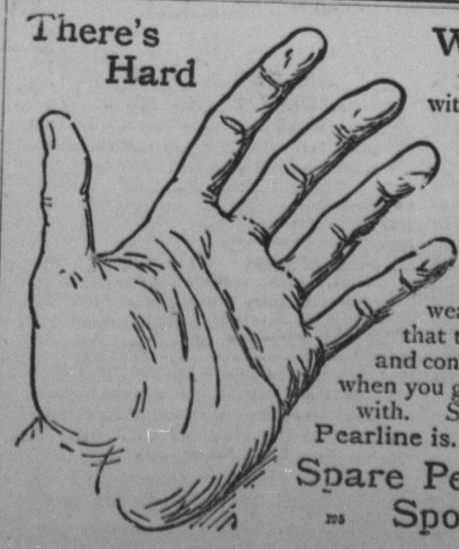
A Sample Collar and Pair of Cuffs by mail for Six Cents. Name style and size. Address

REVERSIBLE COLLAR COMPANY,
77 Franklin St., New York. 27 Kilby St., Boston.

BNU 11

DROPSY Treated free. Positively CURED with Vegetable Remedies. Have cured many thousand cases pronounced hopeless. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed. LOOK of testimonials of miraculous cures sent FREE. TEN DAYS TREATMENT FURNISHED FREE by mail. DR. H. H. GREEN & SONS, Specialists, Atlanta, Ga.

There's Hard Work on Hand



when you try to wash without Pearline. Your hands show the hard work; your clothes show the wear. Pearline is harmless to the hands or fabric. It saves the Rub, Rub, Rub that wears; it saves the work that tires. It is cheap, safe and convenient. Get the best, when you get something to wash with. Soap has been but Pearline is.

Spare Pearline and Spoil the Wash

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. March 14

THE RACKET

No. 9 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

It Pays to Buy in Bellefonte, . . .

We Open This Week

New Spring importations of Kaika, Taffeta, and Gaufre Silks, in exclusive patterns, suitable for Waists and Dresses.

It Pays to Buy at The Racket, . . .

We Open This Week

A line of Black Dress Goods, that for beauty, quality and price stand unequaled. If U need a good black dress, it will both please and pay U to Kom and C.

It Pays to Buy in Bellefonte, . . .

We Open This Week

A large assortment of fine Dress Linings, and we have the opinion of three of our best Dressmakers that no such "dress fixins" were ever offered to the trade in Bellefonte.

...It Pays To Buy At The Racket...

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

The Doctors say,

DONT !

And the Ladies say,

We will! wear Corsets!

So that settles it? If they will,
THEY WILL.

We have just received a new lot of

P. N. Corsets,

French Pattern, Beautiful Shape, Unsurpassed for Durability and Comfort.

:-: 50 CENTS UP

Try them. Also, just in, the best

50c. Summer Corset

In the market.

o——o

Remember we have a full supply of all the standard brands of Muslins and Sheetings, Pillow Casings, etc. Special price by the web. Our 12½c Dress Goods in plain and plaids are more than pleasing our customers

W. T. MEYER,

Bush Arcade.
Two doors from postoffice. Bellefonte.

Special.

It is seldom that the trade that seeks Bellefonte markets has the advantage of such a mark down sale as Lyon & Co. are advertising in another column on this page. It will pay you to look it up.

PERSONAL.

——Editor and Mrs. T. H. Harter, of Bellefonte, spent Monday last with the Reporter folks.

——Morris Runkle, one of Spring Mill's best young men, gave our sanctum a business call.

——Mrs. Simon Harper spent several days in Bellefonte this week, returning home Tuesday.

——Mrs. U. D. Osman was delegate to the Presbyteriam Missionary Society which met at Altoona last week.

——Clayton C. Gettig, of near Linden Hall, gave us a call Saturday. He will soon take up his residence at Colyer.

——Alfred Hosterman, one of Potter township's best citizens, gave the Reporter office a business call and is always welcome here.

——Miss Henrietta Kline, of Aaronsburg, visited her many acquaintances in this place, last week, including the family of the editor of this paper.

——Miss Tace Kreamer visited a week in Lock Haven, returning home on Tuesday, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Samuel Heckman, who will remain for some time.

——Mrs. Amon Wolf, of Rebersburg, is visiting her sister, Mrs. D. J. Meyer of this place, and on last Sabbath evening very creditably filled a vacancy in the Reformed choir.

A Sheep Disease.

A new disease among the sheep in Nittany valley is reported. Mr. John P. Rute has had several die from an unknown disease. It effects in a peculiar way. The animals first become drowsy and loses their sight and hearing, soon they fall over and lie till death overtakes them.

Bellefonte's Debts.

Bellefonte's debt is now $100,000 in bonds and $12,000 in floating debt, and there is but $12,000 in the sinking fund.

—We shall dispose of our immense stock of Winter Goods, regardless of their retail value to make room for our Spring stock, and for thirty days only will the bargains last.—Lyon & Co., Bellefonte.

LICENSES GRANTED.

Judge Love Disposes of the Balance of Liquor Licenses.

On Tuesday Judge Love disposed of the liquor licenses held over for further consideration from last week, and granted twelve, refused two, and reserving a decision in one case. Those granted are:

TAVERN:

James Reish, Potters Mills.
Lawrence Reading, Snow Shoe.
Geo. B. Uzzle, Clarence.
John G. Uzzle, Snow Shoe.
John A. Erb, Philipsburg,
Michael McCabe, Snow Shoe twp.
Richard Bowen, Philipsburg.
Wm. Parker Philipsburg.
Richard Miller, Philipsburg.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR.

Wm. Riley, Philipsburg.
W. R. Haynes, Snow Shoe.

WHOLESALE BEER.

Samuel Rodgers, Philipsburg.

REFUSED.

TAVERN:

R. G. Askey, Rush twp.
Jacob Sancroft, Rush twp.

HELD OVER.

Dorsey Meyers, tavern, Philipsburg.

WITHDRAWN.

Roston Verhderfer, tavern, Snow Shoe.

The decision on the one that was held over will be withheld until the regular session of April term of court. Up to date 38 licenses have been granted this season which is a considerable increase on the former number.

Pleasant Gap Chicken News.

The Pleasant Gapers having got over the measles had an attack upon their hencoops, which required the services of the police instead of the doctors. Chickens have been getting less in numbers of late in this village of neat homes and cherry trees, and the good people resolved that something must be done else there would be no eggs for easter and no chickens left to go with waffles. So they looked a leedle oud, which resulted in the arrest, on Tuesday, of a father and two sons and two other men, five in all, who had bagged 40 chickens—another report says 70 fowls. This was playing a big hand and, of course, it was played fowl.

The chicken fanciers had a hearing in Bellefonte on Tuesday, and we suppose were bound over for appearance at April court. And now it will be safer for hens to roost lower and roosters to crow louder at Pleasant Gap.

The parties arrested, years ago, all belonged to Centre Hall, but must have become afflicted with fowl stomach since leaving our model town.

A Sale Off at Spring Mills.

A. C. Krape, at Spring Mills, a short time ago sold his store, creamery and residence to a Mr. Moyer of Snyder county, who came on with his household effects to take possession. But his goods were left on board the car without unloading, as a dispute arose over the cost mark of the goods in the store, Mr. Moyer questioning the accuracy of the same, and the sale, we are informed, is off, the purchaser of the property refusing to abide by the article of agreement for the above reasons.

Not Visible.

The total eclipse of the moon last Sunday night from nine o'clock until eleven, was not visible here. About the time the earth's shadow began creeping across the face of fair Luna, the sky began to cloud, and the view was shut off entirely. At no time during the eclipse did the clouds break, and the darkness was intense.

Trout Season.

Monday four weeks, April 15th, the season for legal catching of trout will open, and our sports are already beginning to hunt up their tackle. It would be a relief to every one if that big trout that is seen by every fisher—the one that got away—would be hauled out and the tale die a natural death.

Bad Roads.

The roads throughout the valley are still in very bad shape, and driving isn't much fun. In some places the road was only shoveled wide enough for a sleigh, and buggying won't go. A great deal of snow still remains from the blizzard several weeks ago.

Spring Term.

Prof. D. M. Wolf will open his Spring Term of school at Spring Mills, beginning on Monday, April 8th. He will be assisted by Mr. D. J. Wolf, who taught so successfully at Zion last summer. Further information can be obtained of Prof. Wolf.

West Point Cadets.

Congressman Kribbs of this district, has appointed F. B. Kerr, of Clearfield, candidate for admission to West Point Military school, with William T. Tonner, of Bellefonte, alternate.

—The merchant tailoring establishment at Lewins, Bellefonte, has a long-standing reputation of furnishing the best fitting clothes in this part of the state. When you see a well-dressed young man you can put it down that he gets his clothing at this store.

—Wanted—All kinds country produce.—G. O. Benner.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The Annual Session Being Held at Tyrone this Week.

The Central Pennsylvania conference of the Methodist Episcopal church will open its annual session in the First M. E. church of Tyrone Wednesday morning, the 13th inst. Bishop John P. Newman, D. D. L. L. D., will preside.

The territory occupied by the conference embraces the central part of the state, extending from the southern state line to the southern boundary of Potter and Tioga counties on the north and extending across the anthracite coal fields to the Lehigh, thence south by the northern line of Carbon, Schuylkill and Dauphin counties to the Susquehanna river, and thence by the Susquehanna river to the southern state line, including Harrisburg. It extends westward to the western boundary of Bedford, Blair and Clearfield counties, except a small portion of Clearfield county embraced in the Erie conference.

It has 263 ministers and seventy-five local preachers; 52,000 full members and 10,000 probationers; 400 Sunday schools with 9,600 officers and teachers and 70,000 scholars; church property valued at $2,900,000; contributed for ministerial support, last year, $220,400, and for benevolences $62,404.

The session of the conference will last about a week.

Rev. Illingworth, of the Penns Valley charge is in attendance, he having filled his first year in this valley. The members of his church are desirous of his return, but it is said there are several other towns wanting him assigned to them, one of them being Bellefonte. His removal would be greatly regretted by the members in this valley. His work here is very hard, having under his care six different congregations, and the labor connected with them is necessarily arduous.

Henry Kornman.

Miles township has lost one of its oldest and best known citizens, in the death of Henry Kornman, at his home in Rebersburg, on Wednesday 6 inst. The deceased was a life long resident of Meils twp., and one of its leading farmers; he was active in all the duties of a citizen, and in public affairs. He was a consistent member of the Reformed church, and liberal in his support of the church. His age was 79 years, 7 months and 1 day.

He leaves a widow, four sons and two daughters, to mourn his departure, namly, James, George, Henry, Noah, Ellen and Emma.

Want a New Township.

An election is to be held on Saturday, March 16, to decide whether a new township shall be cut out of parts of Boggs and Snowshoe. It will, if it carries, embrace all of the northern precinct of Boggs township and that portion of Snowshoe that lies south of Beech creek from Curtin township line as far west as to near the Snowshoe pike, not embracing it. This is a strip of mountainous country, sparsely settled, and with one school district and few roads. There are about voters enough, to fill the offices, and to secure rotation in office there will need to be a lively business in marriage licenses from the territory.

The Sick List.

Ex-president Harrison had a severe attack of grip the past two weeks but is now recovering.

Aaron Leitzel, an aged and respected citizen of Rebersburg, has been seriously ill for a number of weeks, with an impaired mind combined with other ailments.

Esq. Boal's condition shows little change.

James Durst is on a fair way to recover from his dangerous attack of pneumonia.

Mrs. Margaret Smith is having some change for the better.

Mrs. Byron Garis and some of the children have taken ill.

Gregg Twp's Blizzard Bill.

At Gregg townships audit, the other day, as we are informed by farmer John Grove, the bills for shoveling snow to open the township roads, run up to $500 and that there were still a few claims out and unsettled for. As this expenditure went to home hands most of whom were out of work it has one consoling feature.

Gregg township had a road debt of $500 and adding $500 to it for the blizzard brigade, makes its debt $1000.

Services in the Presbyterian Church.

Rev. James W. Boal, of Port Carbon, will hold preparatory service in the Presbyterian church at this place on Saturday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock. He will administer the Lord's supper Sabbath morning at 10.30. o'clock and will have service Sabbath evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath school at 9.30 a. m.; Christian Endeavor at 6 p. m.

Getting Around.

The grip has gotten around to Millers, and fastened on Jerry. Use a razor on him Jerry.

—Lewins, Bellefonte, guarantees every article sold by him, and you get full returns every time.

—Lyon & Co. offer you the greatest bargains. See the great reductions made this week.

CONFERENCE APPOINTMENTS.

Ministers of the Central Evangelical Association Assigned Places

The appointments made by the Central Pennsylvania Evangelical Association Conference are as follows: Williamsport District, J. Young, presiding elder; Williamsport, Race street, J. E. Heberling; Liberty, J. Hammett; Waller, J. L. Cleaver; Lycoming, J. P. Freed; Sugar Valley and Nittany Valley, J. Erdman and supply; Center Circuit, S. I. Shortiss and F. W. Solver; White Deer and Buffalo, J. Fenstermaker.

York District, A. Rearick, presiding elder; Williamsport, Market Street, A. Rearick; Middleburg and McClure, G. Heinrick; Port Treverton, E. E. Gilbert; Cumberland Valley and Benderville, P. W. Group; York, Queen and King Streets, J. M. Schlagenhauf; Hanover and Loganville, circuit, J. G. Wilson; Glen Rock, mission, C. N. Wolf; Baltimore Memorial, Baltimore Grace, Baltimore Olive Branch, Janettsville, J. S. Farnsworth and two to be supplied; Hagerstown, J. L. Miller; Tunkhannock to be supplied.

The following are the appointments for this the Centre District of the Central Pennsylvania Conference of the United Evangelical church, which has been in session at York the past week:

A. Stapleton, presiding elder; Lewistown, Geo. Joseph; Patterson, J. D. Shortess; McClure, P. C. Weidemeyer; Middleburg, J. H. Hertz; Port Treverton, S. E. Davis; New Berlin, W. W. Rhodes; Millmont, E. W. Koontz; Centre, J. J. Lohr; Spring Mills, D. W. Miller; Brush Valley, D. L. Kepner; Sugar Valley, D. P. Shaeffer; Nittany Valley, I. M. Pines; Howard, J. R. Sechrist; Cantre Hall, C. H. Goodling; Bellefonte, G. E. Zehner; Buffalo, J. Shambach; Prof. A. E. Gobble, D. D. and J. G. M. Swengle, members of New Berlin quarterly conference, P. F. Jarrett and Noah Doebler, members of Middleburg quarterly conference.

DIED ON THURSDAY.

Mrs. Anna Mary Garver Succumbs to Consumption.

The death of Mrs. Anna Mary Garver occurred at about nine o'clock last Thursday morning, at her home about two miles west of Centre Hall. She had been in ill health for some time, and her ailment developed into consumption.

Mrs. Garver was aged 70 years, 10 months and 9 days, and was the mother of eight children, five boys and three girls.

The funeral took place on Sunday morning at ten o'clock. Interment was made in the cemetery at Centre Hall, Rev. Edward J. Wolf officiating at the services.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were granted during the past week:

James Rector and Jennie Peyton, of Philipsburg.

John F. Gordon, of Spring twp, and Mollie B. Clark, of Marion twp.

J. Kennely Johnson, of Mt. Eagle, and Nannie J. Holt, of Moshannon.

Geo. Robinson and Nancy J. Walk, of Powelton.

John L. Johnsonbaugh and Mary M. Confer, of State College.

Mrs. Susan Allen.

Susan, wife of John Allen, died near Tusseyville, on 9 inst. Susan Straub was born near Freeburg, Snyder county, April 28, 1827; was married to John Allen on the 18 of Feb. 1858. Her age was 67 years, 10 months and 9 days.

She was a greatly respected Christian woman. Funeral services were held by Rev. Rearick. We deeply sympathize with our worthy friend Allen in his bereavement.

A Novel Idea.

A novel idea has occurred to the organizers of a church bazar in Scotland. This was a towel washing competition in which the ladies of the congregation and their friends took part. Prizes were awarded for the best washed towels, the competitors being allowed three minutes to the task, and it is interesting to know that the unmarried ladies carried off all honors.

100 Years Old.

The Huntingdon Presbytery will celebrate its 100th anniversary at Huntingdon April 9. The committee and those interested will meet at Huntingdon for the purpose of preparing a program and perfecting the arrangements.

Report Ready.

The borough auditors performed their duties on Monday evening and have prepared their report for publication. Just how the finances of the borough show up, we have not been able to learn.

Death of a Child.

A little son of D. L. Bartges, of this place, aged about two years, died on Tuesday night, after an illness of two weeks, starting with croup and ending with scarlet fever. Funeral this afternoon.

—We are selling overcoats fit for a king at prices that cause our competitors excruciating pain. Get one while they last.—Lewins, Bellefonte.

FOSTER TALKS WEATHER.

Forecasts of Storm Wave and What They Will Cover.

My last bulletin gives forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from March 7 to 11 and 13 to 17. The next will rech the Pacific coast about 17th, cross the western mountain country by close of 18th, the great central valleys from 19th to 21st and the eastern states about the 22d.

The low of this storm wave will probably take a southern route and the amount precipitation caused by it will be large as compared with other storm waves of the month.

Taking the whole country the temperature average will run low during the middle part of March, but readers must remember that the temperature averages above on the south side of the storm tracks and below the north side. The warm wave will cross the western mountain country about 17th, great central valleyes about 19th and eastern states about 21st. Cool wave will cross western mountain country about 20th, great central valleys 22d and eastern states 24th.

A total eclipse of the moon will take place on the night of March 10, by astronomical time and about 1 o'clock on the morning of 11th by civil time. Astronomers begin the day at noon and our civil laws make a legal civil day begin at the midnight before. For this season there is often a misunderstanding about dates when speaking of astronomical matters. This difference in time has been running so long that the records would be badly mixed by making a change so that astronomical and civial time would agree, but many astronomical advocate such a change.

Died at Rock Springs.

Miss Hetta Ann Campbell died at her home near Rock Springs, in Ferguson township, Centre county, Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock from heart trouble, aged 70 years. She leaves to survive her two sisters—Mrs. Henry McCracken, of Rock Springs, and Miss Sue Campbell, who made her home with her sister, and brother, G. W. Campbell, of Linden Hall.

Interment in Pine Grove cemetery. Miss Campbell was a life-long consistent member of the Presbyterian church, a faithful attendent at all services and an ardent worker in the cause of Christianity, to which she devoted much of her time and gave liberally of her means. She will be sadly missed in the circle of her late surroundings—at home, at church, and in charity.

Work for Some One.

Several of our citizens take great pride in the appearance of our streets, judging from the monumental ash heaps dotting the middle of the main street of the town. The piles are handsome and greatly enhance the beauty of the town, while for public safety they are simply out of sight. We apparently have no public officials or ordinances to cover them up, and that noble body of councilmen that cared so painfully the last year for the town, never noticed them. Get the ash heaps off the streets and fine the man who put them there.

The Weather's Doings.

March did not come in like a lamb nor like a lion either, it was a sort of a betwixt and between affair, and whether it will go out like a lion, or like a lamb, or like a blasted fool, only the winding up of the month will reveal.

Friday, 7, was as springlike as could have been desired—calm, with bright sky and genial sunshine; after midnight a snowstorm set in and brought 2 inches of snow, making the 16th for this winter and a total depth of 60 inches. Saturday followed raw and Sunday milder, with Monday cloudy and colder.

Bridge Carried Away.

The Moshannon bridge connecting Centre and Clearfield counties, several miles above Philipsburg, was swept off the abutments by an ice gorge and last heard of was nine mile down the stream. This a county bridge, rebuilt in 1889 after the June flood. This is the only damage done to bridges in Center county by ice gorges thus far this year.

Of Great Benefit.

We can be of great benefit to the good people of Centre Hall and vicinity if they would come to us for all their wear in the way of Men's, Boys', and Children's Clothing, Head Wear, Furnishing Goods, and Ladies' Shirt Waists and Chemisettes.

Goods are only sold on their merits—what is linen or what is cotton—is told you at the time of the purchase. "Mother's Friend" Shirt Waists.

MONTGOMERY & Co.
Merchant Tailors, Bellefonte.

Fire at the Cave.

The smoke house belonging to Samuel and Jesse Long, along with some of their meat was destroyed by fire on last Thursday morning 28th. Several men reached the place in time to save the surrounding buildings.

Choice Eggs for Sale.

Buff Leghorns, choice stock, eggs 50 cents per setting of 13; Buff Plymouth Rock, excellent layers, eggs $1.25 per setting of 13.

MRS. M. B. RICHARDS,
feb21-3m Centre Hall, Pa.

PROFIT $88.25 THE FIRST THREE DAYS.

A few weeks ago I read in your paper how Mrs. Griffith made a great deal of money selling a new method of putting up fruit. Here is what I did with an Old Reliable Plater. The first three days that I had the Plater I plated 75 sets of knives, forks, spoons, etc., which, when delivered, brought me in about $92.00; cost of metal about $3.75, leaving a gross profit of $88.25 for my time and trouble, and everyone was well pleased with the work, and I came home with double the amount of goods to be plated. I average about $150 work per week. I have been a traveling salesman, but have given it up; the plating business suits me. Anyone can obtain an Old Reliable Plater by addressing W. P. Harrison & Co., Columbus, Ohio. Anyone out of work should take this opportunity to get employment and make money.

C. M. REID, Columbus, Ohio.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy gives the best satisfaction of any cough medicine I handle, and as a seller leads all other preparations in this market. I reccommend it because it is the best medicine I ever handled for coughs, colds, and croup. A. W. Baldridge, Millersville, Ill. For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville.

—Why not go to Lyon & Co. and get yourself well supplied with good, warm clothing? The reductions made are wonderful. Look up the large reductions in another column, on page five.

SALE REGISTER.

FRIDAY, MARCH 15.—Jacob Cotherman, one and one fourth miles north-east of Penn Cave, at one o'clock, horse, cow, 2 shoats, buggy, household goods, etc.

SATURDAY MARCH 16.—W. F. Rearick, J. P. Grove, Administrators, Spring Mills; real estate. Sale at one o'clock.

TUESDAY, MARCH 19.—Jacob Smith, at Colyer, horses, cows, other farm stock, and farm implements.

TUESDAY, MARCH 19.—Mariah Beck, of Penn Cave, household goods, farm implements, cows, and tract of 65 acres of land. Sale at 10 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20.—John Foreman, one mile east of Centre Hall, horses, cattle hogs, farm implements, etc.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21.—John H. Snyder, about two miles east of Centre Hall; horses, cattle, farm implements, etc. Wm. Goheen auctioneer.

FRIDAY, MARCH 22.—Oscar W. Stover, one-fourth mile east of Boalsburg; horses, cattle, hogs, farm implements, etc., at one o'clock. Wm. Goheen auctioneer.

SATURDAY MARCH 23.—M. N. Miller, 1 mile south-east of Peters Mills, horses, cows, young cattle, farm implements, etc. Sale at one o'clock, D. R. Sweetwood auc't.

TUESDAY, MARCH 26.—Spangler and Goss, 3 miles east of Centre Hall, at the residence of Mrs. Catharine Fetterolf, horses, colts, cattle, shoats, hogs, farm implements, etc. Sale at 1 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27.—John Mitterling, one-half mile east of Tusseyville and three-fourths mile north of Red mill; cows, harness, buggy, forks, shovels, household goods, etc., sale at one o'clock. Wm. Goheen auctioneer.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28.—Philip Durst, about two miles east of Centre Hall, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, farm implements, etc.

FRIDAY, MARCH 29.—J. C. Armbruster, near Linden Hall, farm stock, horses, cattle, implements, etc. Sale at one o'clock.

SATURDAY, MARCH 30.—Henry Kline, about 1 mile west of Old Fort, cattle, horses, shoats, farm implements, etc. Sale at 1 o clock, Wm. Goheen auc't.

"Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away."

The truthful, startling title of a book about No-to-bac, the only harmless, guaranteed tobacco-habit cure. If you want to quit and can't use "No-to-bac." Braces up nicotinized nerves, eliminates nicotine poisons, makes weak men gain strength, weight and vigor. Positive cure or money refunded.

Book at druggists, or mailed free. Address The Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, 45 Randolph St.; New York, 10 Spruce St.

GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY B. D. BRISBIN.

Wheat	50
Rye	50
Corn	45
Oats	30
Barley	45
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	15
Eggs	12
Lard	8
Shoulders	08
Ham	12
Tallow	4
Potatoes	50
Sides	8

NO BAITS OR :-: MOTH EATEN GOODS.

HOLIDAY TRADE LARGEST IN OUR EXPERIENCE

The why of the above is bette goods for the same money tha: anywhere else.

Crash, per yard	3½c
Butter Milk Soap	7c
Stamped Table Covers	17c
Pillow Shams	15c
Hap Cotton	6c
Big Slate	4c
Large Lamp complete	20c
All-Wool Red Cashmere	35c
Fine Ginghams	4½c
Curtain Pole complete	20c
Men's Seamless Hose	5c
Regular 5c Crash now	4c
Appleton "A" Muslin	6c
Genuine Hair Cloth	35c

Beat those prices if you can and watch for brands. If in Butter Milk see that you get the genuine as we offer. If in a needle see that you get a SMITH RED PAPER In a spool of cotton don't take an inferior quality, Coats and Clark, the two standards. Merchants shove others on you for the sake of excess profit.

GARMANS.